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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Arms Talks, U.S., USSR Positions Discussed [Shishkin in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 10 Jun] AA 1
IZVESTIYA's Kondrashov on Euromissile Deployment [12 Jun] AA 3
Correction to Interview on Disarmament Issues AA 5

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA's Glukhov Reviews Week's Events [12 Jun] CC 1
Participants' Views at UNCTAD Session Reported CC 4
Gandhi, Manzhulo Speeches [PRAVDA 11 Jun] CC 4
Participants' Goals Viewed [Ovchinnikov in PRAVDA 13 Jun] CC 5
CEMA on Expanding Aid CC 6
Soviets Taking Part 'Actively' CC 7
U.S. Stand Condemned CC 8
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Comments on NATO Council Session [Ponomarev, 12 Jun] CC 8

UNITED STATES & CANADA

State Department Report on Arms Control Scored A 1
U.S. Public Figures Skeptical Over Arms Stance A 2
Reagan Dismisses Those Who 'Express Doubts' A 2
Shultz Approach Said Aimed at Disarming USSR A 3
Commentator Views Reagan's 'Peace Intentions' [Zholkver] A 3
Opposition in W. Europe, U.S. to Arms Stance [Doronin] A 4
Increased U.S. Arms Expenditures Condemned [Seyful-Mulyukov] A 5
Officials' 'Hatred,' Media's Ignorance of USSR Hit [SOVETSKAYA KULTURA 9 Jun] A 6

CHINA

'Asian Country's' Allegations Against USSR Denied [Mulatov] B 1
PRC NPC Receives Report on 'Counterrevolutionaries' [PRAVDA 12 Jun] B 1
IZVESTIYA Notes Awarding of First PRC Doctorates [11 Jun] B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA


Kapitonov Receives Mongolian Party Officials [PRAVDA 8 Jun] C 1
DPRK Education Leader Comments on USSR Visit C 1
U.S. Military Policy in South Korea Attacked [Borisov] C 2
U.S. Navy Steps Up Activity in Far East C 3
TASS Hits U.S.-Japanese Joint Military Maneuvers C 3


SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC


Reagan-Hawke Meeting Shows 'Serious Differences' E 1
VNA Cited on PRC 'Hostile Actions' on Border E 1
Indochina Seen as Seeking Pact With ASEAN [Bazhenkov] E 2


EASTERN EUROPE


USSR-GDR Intergovernmental Biannual Session Held F 1
Agro-Industrial Complex [PRAVDA 10 Jun] F 1
ADN Reports F 1
Schuerer Meets Tikhonov, Kostandov [ADN] F 3
Schuerer Received by Baybakov [ADN] F 4
Schuerer on Cooperation Talks [ADN] F 4
Tour of Leningrad Plant [ADN] F 5
Gosplan's Lakhtin on USSR-Polish Cooperation [PAP] F 5
PRAVDA Notes Statement on Gandhi Visit to SFRY [12 Jun] F 6
Council of Ministers Sends Condolences to SFRY F 6
Serbian Aide Krstic Continues RSFSR Visit [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 3 Jun] F 7
MSZMP Interparty Ties Delegation Visits USSR [PRAVDA 12 Jun] F 7
Ryzhkov, Baybakov Visit Sofia, Meet Zhivkov [PRAVDA 12 Jun] F 7
Soviet, Bulgarian Foreign Ministry Aides Confer [IZVESTIYA 9 Jun] F 7
BCP Education Delegation Visits USSR 6-10 June [PRAVDA 12 Jun] F 8
Briefs: Macedonian Cultural Days; Bulgarian Flights to USSR F 8


WESTERN EUROPE


Weinberger's Norway Tour Draws Comments G 1
'Aims' of Trip Cited [Maslov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 Jun] G 1
Norwegians 'On Their Guard' [IZVESTIYA 8 Jun] G 1
FRG U.S. Missile Deployment Plans Discussed [Grigoryants in IZVESTIYA 9 Jun] G 2

Kohl's Government Statement Negatively Assessed G 5
'Groundless Claims' Against USSR G 5
'Unconditional Solidarity' With U.S. G 6
[Ostrogorskiy]
Spain's Role in NATO Meetings 'Bewildering' G 7
[IZVESTIYA 7 Jun]
Spanish Foreign Minister Quoted on Nuclear Issue G 8
[Moiseyev in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 1 Jun]
Soviet-Finnish Talks Positively Assessed G 9
Koivisto Thanks USSR [PRAVDA 11 Jun] G 9
PRAVDA Editorial [13 Jun] G 9
Commentators Assess Thatcher Election Victory G 11
Opposition 'Lacked Unity' [Surguchev] G 11
'Carefully Orchestrated Campaign' G 12
[Maslennikov in PRAVDA 11 Jun]
Consolidation of Power G 13

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

U.S., Lebanese Positions in Mideast Eyed H 1
'Semblance' of Efforts [Vasilyev] H 1
Optimism Criticized H 1
USSR Bodies Greet Jordanian King, Prime Minister H 2
[IZVESTIYA 9 Jun]
Moscow Meeting Marks Libyan Evacuation Day H 3
[IZVESTIYA 10 Jun]
Briefs: Uzbeks End Visit to Tripoli H 3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Uzbek Party Central Committee Plenum Held R 1
[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 31 May]
Briefs: Moldavian Supreme Soviet; Estonian Party Aktiv R 3

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Weather, Crop Status for End of May Reported T 1
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 5 Jun]
Grain Harvest, Farm Machinery Readiness Reviewed T 2
Session Views Irrigation, Fire Prevention T 3
Lithuanian CP Meeting Scores Work of Ministries T 4

ARMS TALKS, U.S., USSR POSITIONS DISCUSSED

PM122230 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Jun 83 First Edition p 1

["International Review" by Gennadiy Shishkin: "An Example of Fruitful Relations"]

[Text] The outcome of the Soviet-Finnish talks, and the protocol signed in Moscow to extend the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, have generated a wide response throughout the world. Newspaper commentaries and statements by public and state figures assess them as major acts for deepening the mutually advantageous cooperation between the two neighboring countries which have, for several decades now, built their relations on the firm foundations of good-neighborliness and friendship.

But with all the significance for both our countries of the successful development of Soviet-Finnish relations in themselves, the rich experience accumulated in this field over the last few decades is also of great international significance. This was stressed at the Kremlin dinner in the speeches by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland. "Our traditional cooperation which strengthens year by year," Yu. V. Andropov stated, "is a convincing example of how successful and fruitful relations can exist between states with different social systems and different ideologies. They are not just peaceful and proper ties, but relations of true friendship, mutual respect, and mutual trust."

The existence of such experience, accumulated through practice, M. Koivisto noted in his turn, is much more significant in view of the international atmosphere as a whole, which has deteriorated and is thus significantly different from the state of Soviet-Finnish relations. The reasons behind this dangerous turnabout in the international situation are obvious. First and foremost is the militarist and adventurous course of the most aggressive forces of imperialism, with U.S. imperialism at the head. Disregarding the lessons of history and defying the realities of the nuclear age, the Washington hawks have set themselves the task of attaining military superiority and imposing by force of arms a world order that is suitable to them. "The Reagan administration," Professor Cohen, a well-known U.S. scientist-internationalist, testifies, "is trying to switch to the strategy of waging nuclear war for the sake of the goal it has set itself: to destroy the Soviet Union as a world power. Hence," the professor emphasizes, "the constant talk by the administration about destabilizing that 'empire' and gaining superiority, as well as its obvious unwillingness to agree on the limitation of strategic arms. This means that the administration rejects nuclear parity for the sake of restarting the unrealistic quest for means to ensure this superiority for itself."

Thus, essentially, the Reagan administration rejects the very possibility of peaceful coexistence between the socialist and capitalist social systems and the need for peaceful competition between them. The political credo of Reagan's crusaders is confrontation to the end, even if this leads to nuclear catastrophe.

"The greatest threat to European security at the present," Yu. V. Andropov stressed in his speech at the Kremlin dinner, "is, of course, the intention to deploy U.S. missiles in West Europe and turn its soil into a launching ground adapted for delivering a nuclear strike against the Soviet Union and its allies."

Only a few months remain until the deployment of the U.S. missiles, planned for the end of 1983, while the Geneva talks on the limitation of medium-range nuclear means are marking time. This is not surprising.

After all, the Reagan administration went to the talks only under pressure from world public opinion and some of its allies. From the very beginning, however, as THE NEW YORK TIMES correctly noted, "Reagan only tried for political reasons -- in other words, with a view to public opinion -- to create the impression of a serious approach to the talks." In actual fact, the French newspaper L'HUMANITE stresses, "Reagan's goal is to deadlock these talks so that afterwards, with the pretext of their failure, he could start the deployment of 572 Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe."

Can the Soviet Union accept this? Of course not. This was firmly declared yet again by Yu.V. Andropov at the Kremlin dinner. At the same time, the Soviet Union is persistently struggling to rid Europe of the nuclear threat. This was convincingly manifested yet again during the Soviet-Finnish talks in Moscow. This is the goal pursued by the latest Soviet proposals based on the principles of the sides' equality and identical security. In particular world public opinion has assessed highly the Soviet Union's support for the idea of a nuclear-free zone in north Europe and its readiness, not only to pledge respect for the status of such a zone, but also to examine some measures -- substantial at that -- affecting its own territory adjacent to the zone, which would help strengthen the zone's nuclear-free status. Our country has also agreed to discuss the question of applying a nuclear-free status to the waters of the Baltic Sea.

Just as before, the Soviet Union is ready -- as a first step -- to agree with the United States on major reductions of the nuclear arsenals in Europe by both sides. Furthermore, the USSR proposes that the reductions in these armaments are affected in such a way that its medium-range missiles and their warheads will not be greater in number than those possessed by Britain and France. In terms of both delivery vehicles and warheads, this will be significantly less than what the Soviet Union had in Europe in 1976, when the modernization of Soviet missiles had not yet begun. The Soviet Union does not claim a single medium-range aircraft or a single airborne device [aviatsionnyy zaryad] more than the NATO countries would have.

Against the background of honest and consistent efforts by the Soviet Union aimed at reducing and eliminating the danger of war, many politicians in the West have been forced to take into account the public's sentiments and the people's desire to uphold peace. Even Reagan has been forced to adapt accordingly and to change, if not the essence, then at least the tone of his statements. While encouraging and organizing extensive military preparations in all directions, he simultaneously tries to present matters as though the Soviet Union and the United States are conducting some kind of businesslike conversation which almost promises to improve the international situation. The U.S. newspaper THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR did not fail to note this, declaring recently; "During his press conferences and in other recent public statements Reagan has not once repeated his former militant statements which had forced many people all over the world, including many U.S. voters, to think of him as a warmonger." The newspaper voices doubts about whether a change has really occurred in Washington's attitudes and positions. Nevertheless, it emphasizes, "one thing is beyong doubt: The political bosses surrounding the President in the White House consider that the reputation of warmonger is politically inconvenient for Reagan himself and for his Republican Party. They would like to change it, but such a change would be convincing only when it takes the form of concrete actions."

But the Reagan administration's specific actions only show that not only has it not deviated from its militarist course but, on the contrary, is doing everything to tie its allies even closer to that course.

This is exactly what happened at the Williamsburg conference of the leaders of seven capitalist countries, where Reagan forcibly knocked together a military coalition of imperialists against the socialist countries and, by "arm-twisting," enlisted support for the affirmation of the policy of augmenting nuclear arsenals and deploying the latest weapons systems. Washington will try to attain the further consolidation of this adventurous course at the NATO Council session due to take place in Paris 9-10 June.

The demagogic peacemaking phraseology with which the head of the U.S. Administration has been so generous recently was obviously needed by him to pacify the public and to screen the accelerated accumulation of weapons arsenals, nuclear weapons above all else. This is the purpose of the statement made by Reagan on 8 June in the White House regarding the Geneva talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms. He promised that he would undertake "new steps in the direction of further movement toward the attainment of true arms reduction." Nevertheless, as the NEW YORK TIMES was forced to admit, even in the opinion of most of the administration's specialists this so-called "new" approach by Reagan "will produce nothing toward finding a way out of the deadlock at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva," because, as before, Reagan is seeking the unilateral reduction of the Soviet land-based missiles.

The experience of Soviet-Finnish relations shows that peaceful coexistence is both possible and fruitful and -- as regards the United States -- is also vitally necessary. "The course of peaceful coexistence and the development of smooth, mutually advantageous, and -- even better -- good-neighborly relations with the United States, Yu. V. Andropov stated during his talk with A. and P. Harriman, "is the general line of our policy." At the Kremlin dinner, Yu. V. Andropov once again expressed the Soviet Union's complete readiness to reach agreement on the reduction of nuclear arsenals. "Only this," he stressed, "could be an honest and equitable agreement."

## IZVESTIYA'S KONDRASHOV ON EUROMISSILE DEPLOYMENT

PM140841 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Stanislav Kondrashov under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "Course Toward Missiles"]

[Text] In early summer you do not want to hurry time and look toward December with its hard frosts and short, overcast days. But what if frosts have struck in late May? Of course, this section of the newspaper does not deal with the whims of the weather. As they gather for their summer conferences, it is the Western leaders who are unleashing political frosts of wintry severity.

The summit meeting of the "Seven" in Williamsburg. Then the NATO Military Planning Committee session in Brussels with the participation of defense ministers. Now the recent NATO Council session in Paris, for which foreign ministers gathered. The weather -- even in the two glorious European capitals mentioned above -- is made by the Americans: Reagan, Weinberger, and Shultz. To judge by their weather as of early June, the end of the year -- "according to schedule" -- should see the first Pershing-II missiles on FRG territory and the first clusters of U.S. cruise missiles in Britain and Italy. Missiles in the final stage -- that is perhaps how they formulate the military-political content of the June-December period.

In December it will be 4 years since the adoption of the so-called NATO "twin-track decision." It promised a "parallel process" of preparation for the deployment of almost 600 U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe and talks on medium-range nuclear weapons between the USSR and the United States. It was hinted to the alarmed Europeans that if the talks succeeded there would be no need for the missiles. In fact that "twin-track decision" has been and remains a contest between two runners with a predetermined result.

One runner started the 4-year race even before the starting gun had been fired, and the Washington trainers had assured him a run on schedule (preparation for the deployment of the missiles). The other runner -- the talks -- was almost 2 years late in starting -- only in November 1981 did the Americans meet with Soviet representatives in Geneva. How can he keep pace with the first runner if he was immediately hobbled by the U.S. "zero option," and now the "interim solution" as well?

Leaf through the newspaper files and refresh your memory of that important and still unfinished story. The Soviet Union warned the West Europeans from the very start that the Americans need missiles and the talks are merely a smokescreen behind which the missiles are hidden for the time being. The Soviet Union said that the Americans are seeking nuclear superiority in Europe, but we will not allow it as we are concerned for our own security and that of our allies and the future of the entire "Old World," which is threatened by the adventurist manners of the transatlantic crusaders. The Soviet Union has made a number of important proposals demonstrating that we are satisfied with nothing more -- but also nothing less -- than strict observance of the legal principle of equality and identical security. The recent proposals may be said to give this principle a mathematical completeness: the same number of nuclear weapon delivery vehicles and nuclear warheads on the USSR side and the NATO side, including the nuclear states of Britain and France.

Alas, the warning went unheeded, and they are refusing to examine the proposals in earnest. Now that the talks are still marking time and the missiles are into the home straight, the Soviet Union, in the spirit of its consistent policy, is making one more attempt to halt the dangerous development of events. The Soviet Government's statement published on 28 May this year warns that the deployment of the U.S. missiles would lead to a serious change in the situation in Europe and would sharply aggravate the nuclear confrontation and increase the risk of the outbreak of war.

Again the two emphases in the Soviet stance are the readiness for sensible compromise and firmness in the face of threat. On the one hand, in the Soviets' view, it is still not too late to halt the dangerous aggravation of the situation if the United States and its allies carefully weigh up the consequences of their political course and respond to the constructive Soviet proposals. On the other hand, if the deployment of the U.S. missiles begins, the Soviet Union will take prompt and effective retaliatory measures with a view both to the territories where the new U.S. missiles will be deployed and the territory of the United States itself.

How has the West responded? In Williamsburg, and now in Paris, a familiar motif has been heard. They express the "wish" to achieve a balanced agreement in Geneva. If that "wish" is not granted -- there will be "the planned deployment of the U.S. systems." What is the worth of this "wish" if it is not backed up by good will and a political stance? It is merely the unattainable wish to achieve the capitulation of its partner at the talks. In Williamsburg the Soviet demand that British and French nuclear forces be counted was called "attempts to split the ranks of the Western countries," yet the legitimacy of this demand is graphically confirmed now by the behavior of both London and Paris. The fact that the NATO Council session was convened in the French capital (for the first time since 1966), and the ostentatiously declared proximity of U.S. and French nuclear strategies, prove that all the Western states' nuclear forces form a single arsenal which is being augmented against the Soviet Union and its allies.

However, the course toward missiles is best reflected in the utterances of some high-ranking officials. They include Caspar Weinberger, who likes to speak out the truth for the Pentagon. Visiting West Europe on missile business recently, on two or three occasions he expressed himself thus: "Unless we deploy these missiles there will be no meaningful talks." NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns on U.S. instructions toys with the same idea: "I think that agreement can only be reached after the first missiles are deployed," he has said. "One Pershing missile will alter the situation."

And so on the path to December the hypocritical "dual decision" is being modified. In the middle of 1983 they are no longer succeeding in duping the public with the promises of late 1979. Therefore, in exchange for the parallel approach they are offering a successive approach, so to speak, whereby successful talks are possible only after the successful deployment of the missiles. The new propaganda trick will now be performed increasingly frequently to the West Europeans. We will see whether it will work.

In addition to a new trap for the public this "successive" approach includes one more component -- a threat against the Soviet Union. A threat -- and blackmail. It is as though they were proposing to us a settlement on U.S. terms under the sights of the U.S. missiles, again forgetting that these tricks have never worked with the Soviet Union.

CORRECTION TO INTERVIEW ON DISARMAMENT ISSUES

The following correction pertains to the item entitled "U.S. Officials Interviewed on Disarmament," published in the 13 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages AA 1-4:

Page AA 3, paragraph seven, from line four, should read: "...position of strength. What can you say about that?

[Answer] I am certain that if the Soviet Union were to state that it would hold talks with the United States from a position of strength, we Americans would view that as blackmail. I am very...." (supplying dropped passage)

## PRAVDA'S GLUKHOV REVIEWS WEEK'S EVENTS

PM132020 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[Yuriy Glukhov "International Review"]

[Text] A Proven Course

The USSR's foreign policy has no loftier goal than lasting peace in Europe and all over the world. The daily foreign political activity of the Soviet state under the CPSU's leadership is dedicated to the service of this noble goal. Last week's events have reaffirmed with complete clarity the fruitfulness of this policy.

An important contribution to the cause of peace was made by the results of the Soviet-Finnish talks, held in Moscow during the visit by M. Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, to the Soviet Union. The meetings and talks were held in the atmosphere of friendship and mutual trust which is traditional for Soviet-Finnish relations.

Having comprehensively examined questions of the state of affairs in, and prospects for the development of Soviet-Finnish relations, the Soviet-Finnish statement notes, the sides expressed satisfaction with the high level and effectiveness of multifaceted cooperation and the broad range of mutually advantageous ties between the two countries. Soviet-Finnish relations, developing independently of fluctuations in the international situation, are built to the mutual advantage of both countries' peoples; adhering to the principles of equality, mutual respect, sovereignty, and noninterference in one another's internal affairs.

A new and shining page has been added to the annals of good-neighborly, friendly relations between our countries. A protocol was signed 6 June to extend the term of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Finland for another 20 years. For the third time now, our states have extended the validity of this fundamental document ahead of time. Signed 35 years ago, it has become the unshakable foundation of our country's friendship and cooperation. The conclusion of the treaty is inseparably linked with the main trend in the development of relations between the two states, whose beginning was marked by the decree, signed by V.I. Lenin, recognizing Finland's state independence.

The Soviet Union and Finland are clearly demonstrating how states with different social systems can cooperate successfully in the cause of strengthening peace and security all over the world.

The Soviet Union does not simply sympathize with the idea, put forward by Finland, of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, but is also prepared to cooperate in establishing it. This entails not just a commitment to respect the status of such a zone but also the readiness to examine the question of some measures -- substantial measures -- applying to its own territory adjacent to the zone, which would help consolidate its nuclear-free status. The Soviet Union could also discuss with interested sides the question of granting nuclear-free status to the waters of the Baltic Sea.

The new Soviet initiative put forward by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has generated widespread international response. Swedish Prime Minister O. Palme declared that it is yet another step forward toward proclaiming the North of Europe a nuclear-free zone. Interest has been shown also by leading figures in the other Scandinavian countries. Only across the ocean have people expressed dissatisfaction, because they maintain a course of increasing nuclear arms, not getting rid of them.

The Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms resumed 8 June in Geneva. It is well known that the USSR has submitted proposals providing for far-reaching reductions of all types of strategic arms, with the simultaneous blocking of other channels for the race in these arms. The USSR, for example, proposes to cut by over one-fourth the total number of strategic delivery vehicles, which would result in the exclusion of over 1,000 units of such means from the arsenals of both sides. The number of nuclear charges [zaryad] would be reduced to equal and much lower levels than at present. The 28 May Soviet Government statement proposes specific ways to achieve a mutually acceptable agreement at the Geneva talks.

Nevertheless, making a statement in connection with the resumption of the Soviet-U.S. talks, U.S. President R. Reagan kept completely silent about the Soviet proposals. He spoke of "adjustments" in U.S. positions. The meaning of the pseudo-adjustments is, just as before, to attain unilateral superiority. In the words of P. Warnke, former head of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-U.S. talks, Reagan's "new" proposals "envisage a very sharp reduction in the base of the USSR's strategic forces." "We, on the other hand," Warnke continues, "retain the right to produce a further 1,000 warheads for the MX missiles."

At the same time, Washington is trying to accelerate the deployment of Pershing-II and cruise missiles in the European zone, turning the European countries into launchpads for a nuclear strike against the USSR and its allies. The 2-day Paris session of the NATO Council was subordinated to this plan. Essentially, the issue there concerned the consolidation of the recent Williamsburg militarist decisions by the Western "Big Seven," as well as the imposition on an even broader circle of Western countries belonging to the NATO bloc of the obligation to support absolutely the plan for the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Otherwise, the venue of this session was the only remarkable thing about it. For the first time since its withdrawal from NATO's military organization in 1966, France opened its doors wide to the NATO strategists. This fact has been commented on by the Western press as evidence of the "host country's" alignment with NATO's militarist line.

In imposing Pershing and cruise missiles on Europe, the U.S. officials are not squeamish about speculations or juggling of facts. "If we were not to deploy them" U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger declared, "it would be hard to achieve any significant results at all at the talks." To whom are these absurd statements addressed? The Europeans? Their inconsistency is remarked on by many eminent political and public figures in Western countries, let alone the widest circles of the international public.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it is useless to address it in the language of blackmail and threats. The USSR has already warned about the taking of timely and effective retaliatory steps in the event that the U.S. plans materialize. These would be exclusively enforced measures, dictated by concern for the security of the Soviet people and their friends.

"But we have no desire that matters should come to this," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov has noted. "We are in favor of a Europe free of nuclear threat. Just as in the past, we are prepared as a start to agree on very large reductions of nuclear arsenals in Europe by both sides. This must, however, be an honest and equitable agreement. Let no one demand of us that the Soviet Union remain unarmed in the sights of hundreds of nuclear missiles in the NATO countries, lacking the appropriate deterrent equivalent. Agreement can always be reached with us, provided there is adherence to the principle of equality and identical security."

A Gloomy Anniversary

This week people all over the world commemorated a date which has become a black mark in the history of imperialism and Zionism's crimes against the Arab peoples.

A year ago, on 6 June 1982, an Israeli army of thousands invaded Lebanon's territory. Yet another Arab country was subjected to Tel Aviv's unprovoked aggression, comprehensively supported by Washington. The Israeli occupation of Lebanese territory has continued for a year now. Lebanon is becoming a bridgehead for the Pentagon, which has planted its troops there under the flag of the "multinational forces." The territorial integrity and independence of that country are threatened.

The attack against Lebanon was prepared beneath the umbrella of Camp David diplomacy. Today, this scandalous act of aggression and plunder is being covered up by the so-called "peace agreement" with Lebanon, which completely ignores Tel Aviv's crimes. But is it possible to forget that Lebanon's tragedy has involved over 70,000 killed and wounded Lebanese and Palestinians? It is the nightmare of the bombing of West Beirut. It is the massacre in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila. It is the torment of thousands of Palestinians languishing in the Al-Ansar concentration camp.

Hiding behind the fig leaf of the "peace agreement," the occupiers openly sabotage their own withdrawal from Lebanon, making it conditional on the withdrawal of Syrian troops which are there as part of the inter-Arab peacekeeping force. But the aggressor has no right to bargain. The point must be the unconditional withdrawal of his troops from foreign territory in accordance with the UN Security Council resolutions. No one has rescinded these resolutions.

"Peace Camp David-style" has brought neither tranquillity nor security to Lebanon and the Near East. It threatens to turn into a new war. Israel is concentrating its troops in the Al-Biqa' Valley against Syria and is "squaring up" to Jordan.

But the recurring efforts by Israel and its U.S. accomplices to resolve the Near East problem by force are unsuccessful. The French newspaper LE MONDE notes the "futility of Tel Aviv's attempts to establish an order suitable to itself." The struggle against the occupiers continues in Lebanon. The Palestinian resistance movement has not laid down its arms. Syria is fully determined to defend its sovereignty and independence. A wave of demonstrations and strikes rolled across all the occupied territories on 6 June, the anniversary of Israeli aggression in Lebanon. An antiwar demonstration attended by 150,000 people took place in Israel itself. "Depressing War Anniversary" -- this was the eloquent headline of a JERUSALEM POST article.

An extraordinary session of the Arab People's Conference began work 10 June in Damascus under the slogan of opposition to U.S.-Israeli intrigues and solidarity with Syria and the Lebanese national patriotic forces.

The Soviet people are unwavering in their solidarity with the Arab peoples' just struggle, rendering them comprehensive aid. The USSR has also supported the constructive proposals formulated at the Pan-Arab summit conference in Fez. Nevertheless, the matter depends on concrete actions by the Arab countries to implement the Fez decisions and unite their forces in the face of growing intrigues by imperialism and Zionism.

Topical Problems

The question of uniting ranks faces also, and just as acutely, the 19th session of the assembly of OAU heads of state and government, which opened 8 June in Addis Ababa. Established 20 years ago, the OAU is a proven tool in the struggle waged by Africa'a countries and peoples against imperialism, colonialism, racism, and apartheid, in defense of their legitimate rights, for peace and international security.

Its significance is especially great today, when the African countries are subjected to sharply increased and open pressure and crude interference by imperialist states.

Tension in South Africa has increased through the fault of the Republic of South Africa. Namibia, illegally occupied by the South African racists, has been turned into a base for aggression against neighboring countries. Acting on the "divide and rule" principle just as in the past, the imperialists, and the U.S. imperialists in the first place, would like to break up the OAU.

In their greetings message the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed wishes for the fruitful work and successful conclusion of the Addis Ababa forum. "True to Lenin's policy of peace and friendship among peoples," the message reads, "the Soviet Union declares its solidarity with the African peoples struggling against imperialist oppression, for the final extirpation of the remnants of colonialism and racism on their continent, and for national and social progress under conditions of peace and security."

The example of Africa, Asia, and Latin America shows especially clearly the stubborn grasp with which the imperialists strive to keep the developing countries subordinate to themselves. They raise barriers in the way of normal economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, resort to discriminatory measures, and use economic ties as tools of exploitation, political pressure, and interference in internal affairs. The West is shifting onto their shoulders the burden of the economic crisis which has hit it, and it is involving them in the arms race.

The facts are evidence of the catastrophic consequences of such "cooperation." In the last 2 years per-capita income in developing countries has actually fallen. By the end of 1982 their foreign debts surpassed $630 billion, while the sum payable annually to settle debts and interest charges reached $150 billion. In 1982 average raw material prices fell to their lowest levels.

The principled approach by socialist countries to the problems of economic cooperation is well known. It is reflected in the Political Declaration adopted in January 1983 in Prague. The Warsaw Pact members spoke out again in favor of the reorganization of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis and of the establishment of a new international economic order.

The USSR will follow this line at the sixth UNCTAD session which opened 6 June. The Soviet Union's struggle for peace, detente, disarmament, and a new international economic order is based on the unity of action and the might of the socialist community, on the sympathy and support of the peoples. No matter how complicated the situation, there is growing pressure from the peace-loving forces and the antiwar movement which is expanding day by day. Preparations for the forthcoming world assembly "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War" in Prague are now in their final stages. The hopes and future of mankind are linked with this struggle.

## PARTICIPANTS' VIEWS AT UNCTAD SESSION REPORTED

### Gandhi, Manzhulo Speeches

PM140900 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS Report: "At the UNCTAD Session"]

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jun -- The need to struggle for real results in the development of international trade and economic cooperation, for peace and international security,

and against unequal relations, the legacy of colonialism, and racial discrimination has been stressed by the participants of the 6th UNCTAD session, taking place in Belgrade.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, addressed the session, pointing out that the progress of all countries -- developed and developing -- is entirely dependent on world peace. The Indian Government head advocated the adoption of a program of measures to stimulate the world economy. I. Gandhi resolutely advocated an end to the arms race. More and more means of destruction are being produced at the moment, she noted, despite the fact that existing nuclear arsenals are sufficient to destroy mankind. Funds intended for peace and development can only be increased when military budgets are cut. We want, the Indian prime minister said, the great powers -- the USSR and the United States -- and their allies to reach agreement on measures in the sphere of disarmament and to agree on the nonuse of nuclear weapons.

Soviet delegation head, A.N. Manzhulo, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, noted that the Soviet delegation is prepared to consider the proposal by the Nonaligned Movement and the "Group of 77" on adopting a program of urgent measures in the sphere of raw materials, trade, development, currency, and finance. We want to see, the Soviet delegation head said, more vigorous activity by UNCTAD against attempts to legalize new discriminatory forms of protectionism, the use of protectionist measures as a means of pressuring other countries, and the application of trade restrictions for noneconomic reasons.

In their speeches the session participants have advocated a fundamental restructuring of the unequal economic relations created by imperialism.

## Participants' Goals Viewed

PM131024 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[Article by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov under the rubric "Our Commentaries": "Against Inequality and Discrimination"]

[Text] The Sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is now underway in Belgrade. This international forum, in which representatives of 160 countries are taking part, is intended to promote the development of trade and economic relations between all states and speed up economic growth in developing countries.

The present UNCTAD session has been convened in a seriously aggravated international situation. Forces hostile to detente are hindering normal economic, scientific, and technical ties between states and are having recourse to discriminatory measures in a bid to use trade as a tool of political pressure. The opponents of a drastic restructuring of the inequitable economic links engendered by imperialism are blocking UN decisions regarding global talks on key problems of relations between industrialized and developing countries (that is, between the metropolitan countries and their former colonies).

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, stressed in Belgrade that independence and development are inseparable from disarmament and peace. At the New Delhi Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Countries, the establishment of a new international economic order was described as an integral part of the peoples' struggle for their political, economic and social emancipation.

But the call, made in New Delhi to use the next meeting of leaders of major capitalist powers to start preparations for global talks has not drawn any response in Williamsburg. The results of the conference of "the Big Seven" could not but disappoint those who had entertained illusions in relations to the West.

Against this background, even greater expectations of Asian, African and Latin American peoples are linked with the current UNCTAD session. The degree to which it will be able to facilitate the resolution of the pressing problems of developing countries, connected with the establishment of a new international economic order, will depend to a substantial extent on the newly free countries' cohesion, purposefulness and principledness in extirpating the survivals of colonialism and pressing for the revision of the entire range of problems engendering inequality and injustice in economic ties.

The desire of the United States and its allies to bury the idea of global talks, to sidetrack the discussion -- turning it into debates concerning individual problems and regions -- and to take it outside the United Nations framework and into the framework of international financial lending organizations, where decisions are determined by the size of money contributions rather than by the number of votes, revealed itself as long ago as the Cancun conference.

The USSR Council of Ministers message to participants in the sixth UNCTAD session reaffirmed the Soviet Union's principled approach to the problems with which the organization is concerned. The USSR and all the socialist community countries consistently press for the restructuring of world economic links on a just and democratic basis and for an early start of global talks on the problems concerning a new international economic order, with due account for the interests of all states and in accordance with UN decisions.

## CEMA on Expanding Aid

LD131406 Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 13 TASS -- by TASS news analyst Ilia Maslennikov:

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries grouped in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) have reaffirmed their readiness to expand on an equitable basis economic, scientific and technical cooperation with developing nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Representatives of socialist countries stress at the current Belgrade session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) the importance of broadening international economic cooperation for the progress of developing nations. They regard industrialisation of the countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America as one of the major tasks in the struggle for economic decolonisation, elimination of inequitable relations, the legacy of colonialism and racial discrimination, for achieving political and economic independence.

The head of the Soviet delegation declared from the rostrum of the Belgrade UNCTAD forum that the Soviet Union is prepared to examine the proposals of the Non-aligned Movement and the Group of 77 on adopting a programme of urgent measures in the field of raw materials, trade, development, currency and finances.

In the present-day conditions of growth in aggressiveness of imperialism's foreign economic policy, the USSR and other CMEA member-states favour invigoration of the UNCTAD's activity directed against the discriminatory application of protectionist restrictions, attempts to legalise new discriminatory measures, use of protectionist measures as a means of bringing pressure to bear on other countries and application of trade restrictions for non-economic reasons.

The CMEA has for many years rendered assistance to developing nations in building viable multi-branch national economies, strictly following the principles of respect for the sovereignty, independence and national interests, non-interference in the internal affairs, full equality and mutual benefit.

Nearly 4,500 industrial and other economic projects have been built or are under construction in developing countries with assistance from the CMEA member-states. Special attention is paid to the development of key industries -- metallurgy, mechanical and power enginering, chemical and petrochemical industries. Iron and steel plants with an aggregate capacity of more than 30 million tons of steel a year have been built or are being built in developing nations with assistance from the CMEA countries. These factories are owned by the states, which rules out the export of financial resources as exploitation profits -- the basis of Western monopolies' participation in the economic activity in developing countries.

The assistance by socialist countries to the states in Asia, Africa and Latin America, as stressed at the 6th UNCTAD session in Belgrade, is directed primarily at helping them to create within a brief historical period their own industry and eliminate backwardness as the legacy of the centuries-long domination of imperialist powers.

## Soviets Taking Part 'Actively'

LD132101 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 13 Jun 83

[From the Vremya newscast; correspondent R. Mamatov video report]

[Text] The sixth UNCTAD conference is continuing its work in Belgrade. The special importance of this forum is determined by the very deep economic shocks over the post-war period which are being experienced by the capitalist world, and by the ravaging of the economies of many developing countries as a consequence of its imperialist policies. Represented at the conference are 147 states. Taking part in its work is UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. The Soviet delegation is led by USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Aleksey Nikolayevich Manzhulo.

[Begin Manzhulo recording] For 20 years, our country has participated actively in the work of the Conference on Trade and Development, which is known in short as UNCTAD. It defends the line of our party and our government for a fair solution to economic problems, for the cooperation and development of the developing countries, for relations between countries with different systems. There are problems which are now of great interest to the developing countries, and also all other countries. The Soviet delegation arrived in Belgrade with the intention of taking part actively and constructively in the work of the sixth session of UNCTAD. [end recording]

U.S. Stand Condemned

ID131858 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 13 Jun 83

[From "The International Diary" program presented by Viktor Anikin]

[Text] The sixth UNCTAD conference is taking place in Belgrade against a background of growing demands from the developing countries for a review of the entire complex of international economic, trade and financial relations and for the introduction of a new and more just economic order. These demands, as we know, are supported by the socialist countries. However, the developed capitalist states, who derive great advantage from the existing relations with developing countries, insist on preserving the obsolete system of economic relations.

This was confirmed unequivocally by U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Dam, head of the U.S. delegation at the conference, in an interview with Yugoslav television. In particular, he stressed that Third World countries should count first of all on their income from trade in raw materials to stimulate their economic development. However, Dam did not say a word about the fact that trade in raw materials brings in ever-decreasing revenues of currency due to the fall in prices of raw materials on the world market, and this, in turn, is linked with the economic crisis in the capitalist countries.

In the interview, the U.S. deputy secretary of state again confirmed the U.S. Administration's line of lessening the role of UNCTAD in resolving global economic questions, having declared that the Third World does not have to rely on its decisions.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA COMMENTS ON NATO COUNCIL SESSION

PM140934 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jun 83 First Edition

["Military-Political Review" by Colonel M. Ponomarev: "NATO: The Threat to Europe"]

[Text] Only on Friday evening were the results of the latest session of the NATO Council -- The North Atlantic bloc's top political organ -- held in the French capital 9-10 June and the official documents adopted at the session made public. They were awaited with alarm and concern. It was obvious that the NATO leadership intends to continue to follow the path of further exacerbating tension in Europe and throughout the world. Under orders, and under massive pressure from Washington, it is seeking to create an atmosphere in which it would be easier to implement programs for further stepping up militarist preparations, and first and foremost the plans for deploying new American medium-range nuclear missile facilities -- Pershing-II and cruise missiles -- on the territory of a number of West European countries.

The public's worst fears were confirmed. An analysis of the final communique of the Paris NATO Council session shows unambiguously that this imperialist military bloc is creating a serious new threat to the European peoples' security. But before looking at the document's specific content, it is necessary to dwell on a number of other important aspects.

The NATO Council session was preceded by a series of sessions of the bloc's other leadership organs, including the so-called Eurogroup and the Military Planning Committee. These conferences emphasized in every way the dominant role of the United States in the North Atlantic bloc. And although the United States does not participate directly in the Eurogroup's activitiy (that body includes, as is known, Belgium, Denmark, the FRG, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, and Britain), its participants considered it necessary to stress: "Partnership with the North American allies still remains the reliable basis of the strategy pursued by the alliance."

U.S. supremacy in the North Atlantic bloc was manifested still more prominently in the decisions of the Military Planning Committee. First of all, under the direct dictation of the Pentagon chief, the committee's members -- the NATO countries' defense ministers -- included in the final communique a special item on their determination to embark on the implementation of the decision adopted in December 1979 concerning the modernization of intermediate-range nuclear forces -- or, to put it more simply, on the deployment of Pershings and cruise missiles.

This was what the United States sought at the committee session. Washington's representatives also dictated its other decisions, in particular the decision on further developing NATO's strategic concept -- the concept of "flexible response" and "defense on forward borders," which serves as, so to speak, "theoretical substantiation" for the North Atlantic bloc's extensive militarist preparations spearheaded against the Soviet Union and the other European socialist states.

The Military Planning Committee did not confine itself to general indications on this score. The committee session approved a new guidance directive concerning military planning, addressed both to the NATO member countries and to the bloc's military leaders. It defines measures to further increase the numerical strength of the armed forces in the period 1985 through 1990. The earlier decision on annually increasing the NATO countries' military expenditure by at least 3 percent was also reaffirmed. Ways of increasing the combat capability of the bloc's armed forces were defined, and the need to improve not only nuclear, but also conventional arms was stressed.

These and other measures outlined by the NATO Military Planning Committee are aimed at achieving the goal which the United States has set for the bloc as a whole: wrecking the approximate equilibrium of military forces which exists in Europe between the North Atlantic Bloc and the Warsaw Treaty Organization and achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and its allies and friends on the continent.

True, it should be said that Washington's policy of twisting its partners' arms gave rise to certain objections from a number of participants in the Military Planning Committee session. Thus Denmark's representative stipulated that the Danish Parliament has refused to support the deployment of American first-strike nuclear missile weapons in Europe. Spain also had reservations, since the country's government has still not made a final decision on its attitude toward NATO. Greece made a number of objections against individual provisions in the communique, particularly those concerning the Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

But it was not these objections, however serious, that determined the general nature of the decisions of NATO's military organs. This nature was in essence determined beforehand, at the meeting of the leaders of seven capitalist countries -- the United States, Britain, France, the FRG, Italy, Canada, and Japan -- held in the American city of Williamsburg at the end of May.

This was not the first time such meetings of the big "Seven" had been held. They have usually been devoted to economic issues. It was assumed that this would be the case on this occasion too. But the meeting's organizers brought other problems to the fore. They put forward a "political declaration on security questions," which U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz described bombastically as a "message to the peoples of the world."

In reality the "Seven's" declaration was a kind of program for the policy being pursued by the most aggressive NATO circles, headed by the United States -- a policy of whipping up anti-Soviet hysteria, shameless militarism, and crazy playing with the destinies of peace and the peoples' security. Williamsburg, according to the design of the declaration's authors, was to demonstrate the "Western world's solidarity" in the face of the "Soviet military threat" and to reaffirm the adherence of the countries taking part in the conference to the policy of building up nuclear arsenals and deploying sophisticated arms systems.

It is also important to stress that Washington, speculating on its partners' economic difficulties, was able to impose its aggressive course on them and embark on knocking together a global military coalition against the socialist community countires -- a kind of "super-NATO." That is how observers assessed Japan's joining in the statement the NATO countries made on military issues in Williamsburg -- Japan is becoming increasingly actively involved in the U.S. militarist course. Thus in essence, Tokyo is becoming drawn directly into NATO activity or at least into the sphere of the activity of that aggressive military-political bloc. The Williamsburg declaration was also supported by France, which left the NATO military organization back in the sixties, but has recently leaned perceptibly toward Atlanticism and holds a clearly pro-American position on a number of important military-political problems today.

This stance on France's part was also clearly revealed at the NATO Council session. For the first time in 17 years this session was held in Paris. This fact is significant enough in itself. It indicates major changes in French foreign and military policy.

The council session itself -- and this is the second and evidently the most important peculiarity -- was basically a direct continuation of the Williamsburg meeting of the "Seven." Now the broad forum of Atlanticists, with the participation of foreign ministers and other authoritative representatives of all 16 NATO countries, has confirmed Washington's course of further stepping up nuclear arms and sabotaging the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. This conclusion is self-evident on acquaintance with the final communique, although that document includes many high-sounding phrases about "NATO's desire for peace."

The decisions of the North Atlantic bloc council session and the activity both of the American Administration itself and of pro-American circles in other NATO countries are evidence of attempts to create a psychological atmosphere in West Europe such as would make it easier and simpler to break the resistance of the people's masses to the forthcoming deployment of American missiles. And although mention of the "dual decision" occurs constantly in NATO documents -- the decision to deploy these missiles unless agreement is reached with the Soviet Union on nuclear arms limitation in Europe -- Washington's main aim can be perceived quite clearly, namely, to install its Pershings and cruise missiles in their firing positions as quickly as possible at all costs, aiming them at targets in the USSR and the other socialist countries. And that aim is not particularly disguised. On the contrary, sometimes it is even emphasized. Thus U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, in a recent television appearance, stated that the American Administration is proceeding on the basis that no agreement will be signed at the Geneva talks. "We are proceeding at full speed with preparations for deploying the missiles in Europe," the Pentagon chief stressed. Here we cannot but recall what the West German newspaper GENERAL-ANZEIGER wrote in this connection. "The American defense secretary's name," the newspaper noted, "sounds to us like the name of a lethally poisonous reptile. The image of Weinberger is associated with an arms race which goes against common sense and political sense and with readiness for conflicts and blind disregard for risks."

It was no accident that in the course of the NATO session the U.S. secretary of state demanded that its participants "first and foremost reject the Soviet proposals on arms reduction in Europe and demonstrate their support for Reagan's strategy in this sphere." And he succeeded in securing the adoption of this demand. It is directly included in the session's final document.

However, without waiting for the completion of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva or even for their own allies' final decision, the Atlanticists are already acting. As the bulletin WESTERN WORLD reported, "the deployment of NATO's new intermediate-range nuclear forces is already being implemented in Britain, Italy and West Germany." According to the bulletin, out of the 572 American missiles which it is planned to deploy in West Europe, at the present moment, "NATO is deploying 16 cruise missiles at Greenham Common (Britain), 16 cruise missiles at Comiso (Italy), and 9 Pershing-II's in West Germany."

However, it is more correct to speak of the number of launching installations for missiles, rather than the number of actual missiles. As for the missiles, there will be considerably more of them. Thus the Danish newspaper LAND OG FOLK wrote the other day that the number of Pershing-II missiles being deployed in the FRG will not be restricted to 108, as NATO documents say. The Pentagon has already ordered 311 such missiles. So for every Pershing-II launching installation there will be two or three missiles, not just one.

The NATO Council's decisions, which develop the Williamsburg declaration of the "Seven," constitute a serious threat to the peoples of Europe and to the cause of peace and security on the continent. This must be reckoned with. But the question arises: can this dangerous turn of events be stopped?

Yes, it can. The way to do this is indicated by the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states and the recent Soviet Government statement. "It is the duty of all states," the statement says, "to find a solution to the urgent tasks of arms limitation and reduction, above all as regards nuclear arms, and to return to the path of detente -- political and military. This is demanded by the interests of all peoples and states, regardless of the geographical part of the world or the socio-economic system in which they live and regardless of the political grouping or current to which they belong."

The Soviet Union does the maximum possible to relieve tension and put Europe and the whole world back on the track of detente. In this connection the world public greeted with great attention the considerations put forward in CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's 6 June speech in the Kremlin concerning the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, as well as his proposal on giving the Baltic Sea nuclear-free status.

Our country and our party have once again set an example of how to approach the most acute problems of today, problems which concern all mankind, since they are directly connected with his destiny. The Soviet Union and the other socialist community states do all they can to protect the world against nuclear catastrophe. This is no simple task. It requires tremendous efforts. But it can and must be resolved.

STATE DEPARTMENT REPORT ON ARMS CONTROL SCORED

LD131851 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1640 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow 13 Jun (TASS) -- The U.S. State Department has circulated a report entitled "Security and Arms Control: Searching for a More Stable Peace." Its main objective lies in presenting in a light favorable to the United States the activity of the administration in such fields as the Geneva and Vienna talks, nuclear arms tests, the problem of chemical weapons, and so on. The report is accompanied by a note by Secretary of State G. Shultz, which claims that it has only been possible to maintain peace during the four postwar decades because the United States has maintained the military balance and at the same time has conducted a dialogue "on questions of disarmament with an enemy", that is, with the Soviet Union.

According to Shultz, in this process the Reagan administration has put "still more emphasis on stability, a substantial reduction in weapons and the control of the observance of agreements" and is allegedly "conducting intensified talks with the Soviet side on the listed [perechislenniye] aspects of disarmament" while expecting that the Soviet Union "should show goodwill so that it might be possible to reverse the arms race.

These hyprocritical words alone from the foreward by G. Shultz are enough to determine the place of the report in Washington's propaganda campaign. It is intended to help frustrate the wave of mass actions against the militarist course of the Administration and to transfer responsibility for the arms race to the Soviet Union. It is no secret that, in forcing the arms race onward and putting the talks which are being held into a deadlock, President Reagan and his entourage have recently been spreading the myth of the "flexibility" and "constructiveness" of the U.S. position on issues of arms limitation. However, no matter how much eloquence Washington wastes on self-publicity, its policy speaks for itself.

For the sake of deception, the authors of the report deliberately distort historical facts and do not skimp on fabrication to cast a shadow on the policy of the Soviet Union in the area of arms limitation and reduction. For example, the report says that the USSR and other socialist countries allegedly only in rare cases advance concrete initiatives on arms limitation, but basically respond to individual proposals from the West. Without a twinge of conscience its is stated that the Soviet Union allegedly is using the arms limitation talks not to achieve positive results but to secure advantages for itself and to introduce tension into the NATO ranks. Well, that really is the pot calling the kettle black, as the saying goes!

The report uses every available means to speak of an important measure on the part of the USSR, such as the pledge which it adopted unilaterally not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The intention of thereby weakening NATO's resolve to adopt the appropriate U.S. doctrines of "flexible reaction" in response to some sort of "Soviet attack on Europe" using conventional weapons is attributed to the Soviet side.

The falsity and hypocrisy of such assertions are obvious. Suffice it to say that the Soviet Union has proposed to the NATO members the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and maintaining peaceful relations, the core of which could be a pledge by states of the Warsaw and North Atlantic Treaty organizations not to be first to use against each other either nuclear or conventional weapons. But there is not one word about this in any one of the seven sections of the State Department report.

## U.S. PUBLIC FIGURES SKEPTICAL OVER ARMS STANCE

LD131902 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 13 Jun 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Anikin]

[Text] As is clear from foreign news agency reports, the recent statements of leading figures in the Washington administration concerning certain changes in the U.S. stance at the Geneva talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments have been received with skepticism by public and political figures in the United States. At a news conference in Washington, Edward Kennedy, the Democratic senator, said that if the administration is seriously striving to curb the arms race it should refuse to build the MX, one of the newest strategic missiles.

As Garthoff, former member of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of offensive strategic weapons, said, the initiatives contained in Reagan's 8 June speech in no way promote the constructive progress of the Geneva talks since they are directed at obtaining one-sided advantages. The Reagan administration's game of ostentatious flexibility in the talks with the Soviet Union has not succeeded in misleading the peace-loving public.

## REAGAN DISMISSES THOSE WHO 'EXPRESS DOUBTS'

LD131557 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] A number of high-ranking officials in the Reagan administration have lately been dismissed. Here's commentary from our observer, Vladimir Bolshakov. He writes the following:

The latest dismissal scandal took place just a few days ago. The President and his team found Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Enders and the United States Ambassador to El Salvador Deane Hinton undesirable. And shortly before that the director of the Agency for Control of Arms and Disarmament lost his job, and the chairman of the Civil Rights Commission and one of its members were dismissed. The list of recent forced resignations in the administration could be quite long. However, it's not really so much of importance that the White House too often resorts to such a measure as forcing this or that government official to resign. After all, government changes and replacements are common practice.

What may put Americans on guard is apparently something else, and it is who is dismissed and who is appointed in Washington. Indeed, it is indicative that the Reagan administration doesn't tolerate any manifestation of common sense and demands that the tough line of the White House -- no matter how unrealistic and dangerous it is for America itself -- be obeyed unquestioningly. We may recall why Eugene Rostow was dismissed from the post of the director of the Agency for Control of Arms and Disarmament. This official who, incidentally, was at the beginning of the Reagan team's formation, dared to call for a positive U.S. approach to the problems of limiting and reducing nuclear arms at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. Such an approach proved unsuitable for the President. The agency director was dismissed. And who was appointed in his stead? Kenneth Adelman, who in public described the talks on disarmament involving the United States as a trick and said that such negotiations, just as the whole business of disarmament, are pointless.

And what happened in the Civil Rights Commission? The White House laid off those of its members who expressed displeasure over the continuing violations of the rights of blacks and other national minorities in the United States.

And among the newly appointed officials, there are outspoken advocates of racial discrimination in (?the country). One of them, John Bunzel, the President's protoge, believes that the United States does not need legislation on civil rights at all. Another presidential protoge in the commission, Robert Destro, calls for denying the right to vote to either blacks or any other national minority.

As for the dismissal of Thomas Enders and Deane Hinton from their diplomatic posts, it is clearly connected with the stiffening of American policy towards Central American countries. The two diplomatic officials failed to support the White House's course energetically enough and voiced (?some) criticism. The former assistant secretary of State, Enders, advised that the United States should use not only military methods but also negotiations with the insurgents in (?the) El Salvador. And the former ambassador, Hinton, described the Salvadorean judicial authorities as being far from impeccable. And these remarks were considered sufficient to dismiss the two officials -- belonging to the hawks, incidentally -- from their diplomatic posts. Those who have been appointed in their stead, as the press in the United States admits, will obediently pursue a policy of expanding American interference in the affairs of Central American nations. All these, and many other cases of resignations and appointments in Washington, are different at the first glance. But basically they point to one and the same thing: that the White House dislikes many of those who, although they have long been notorious for their rightwing, reactionary or even hawkish views, that have been expressing doubts over the government's current course, regarding it as too reckless and dangerous for America.

The Reagan administration demands that all its actions to build up arms and international tension, to restrict the civil rights of Americans at home and wage undeclared wars aborad be obeyed and no questions asked. Only those who share the President's so-called philosophy, that is, the course of adventurism in preparing a nuclear war and, in this connection, toughening up the home and foreign policy, only those stand a chance to get along with the current White House boss.

SHULTZ APPROACH SAID AIMED AT DISARMING USSR

LD131704 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Secretary of State Shultz has said that preparations are in full swing in the United States for the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. He was speaking at Stanford University, California. On the Geneva talks with the Soviet Union on nuclear arms limitation in Europe, Secretary Shultz said the American approach to the problem could allegedly lead to success at the talks. But observers say that every version of this approach is aimed at unilaterally disarming the Soviet Union and winning military superiority for NATO.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS REAGAN'S 'PEACE INTENTIONS'

LD120110 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] Not so long ago top Washington officials used to declare that there are things more important than peace. Today one gets the impression that there is nothing more important for Washington than peace. Almost every day President Reagan talks now about his peace intentions which are about to bring him to the ranks of participants in anti-war demonstrations.

When a new round of Soviet-American talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms was due to resume in Geneva President Reagan made a statement amidst loud fanfares that the American delegation (?revised) its stance at the talks, made it more flexible and aiming at reaching agreement with the purpose of easing the danger of a new war.

One would only welcome this change in the American approach. After all, Senator Gary Hart, one of the claimants (?of) the White House presidency, believes that it's the American pisition at the talks that has led them up a dead alley. One has to admit, however, that even if the American approach was revised, this was done not along the lines of realism and constructiveness, but of greater toughness and aggressiveness. And this approach is demonstrated not only at the Geneva talks, where Washington's position is still aimed at securing military superiority for the United States and at forcing the Soviet Union to disarm unilaterally.

Indeed, while the President is making his sweet speeches, the program for the deployment of strategic MX missiles with a total of 1,000 nuclear warheads is being pushed through Congress. A decision has also been taken to develop another kind of intercontinental missile, the Midgetman. The Pershing missiles and neutron shells are being put to serial production. A large-scale program of chemical rearmament has been announced. An attempt has been undertaken to ram through NATO's leading bodies a decision on the deployment of a new generation of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

If all this is a display of peace-loving intention, then what will be the definition of an arms race? Aware of the weakness of its so-called revised position, Washington tries to back it up by publicizing a new concept of the buildup [words indistinct] reducing.

This is actually the same as advertising petrol as a means for putting out fire. Instead of reducing, Washington is building up its devastating arms threatening the existence of the human race. And this is an objective reality that cannot be camouflaged by any amount of so-called life-saving talk by the American President.

OPPOSITION IN W. EUROPE, U.S. TO ARMS STANCE

LD132125 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1638 GMT 13 Jun 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Anatoliy Doronin]

[Excerpts] Reports are continuing to come in from the countries of Western Europe and from the United States on mass protest demonstrations in connection with the intentions of the U.S. Administration and the NATO leadership to begin deploying new American nuclear missiles on the European Continent and against the fresh round in the nuclear arms race which is being imposed by Washington.

In this connection, the Geneva talks between the Soviet Union and the United States are in constant focus. The Soviet Union has come forward with a number of constructive proposals. It has called for a reduction in the strategic weapons of the sides by more than 25 percent. At the talks on nuclear weapons in Europe, it has proposed rejecting all types of nuclear weapons. After Washington rejected this proposal, the USSR called for a more than threefold reduction in medium-range nuclear weapons by the Soviet Union and the NATO countries. It expressed its readiness to agree on an equality of nuclear potentials in Europe, both in terms of carriers and in terms of warheads, taking into account the corresponding weapons of Britain and France. But Washington did not accept any of these proposals, nor did it agree to freeze nuclear weapons while talks are still in progress.

At the same time, lately the American Administration has been trying to present its position in Geneva as flexible, as some kind of new approach which, allegedly, is to bring the talks to a conclusion. First and foremost, this refers to Reagan's latest proposal at the talks on the limitation of strategic weapons. However, there is essentially nothing new in it, except perhaps the possibilities which are envisaged for U.S. arsenals to adopt additional Midgetman missiles with a single warhead, as recommended by the Scowcroft Commission.

Commenting on this so-called new and flexible position by Reagan, many -- and even Western -- observers are noting that the reason for this flexibility lies in the American President's aspiration to obtain the support of the U.S. Congress on the question of MX missiles and other weapons systems.

In the opinion of specialists, it will not in any way contribute to the success of the present talks with the Soviet Union. On the contrary, by way of illustration, as the former member of the U.S. delegation at the SALT I talks, Raymond Garthoff, notes, the Reagan proposals have seriously reduced the chances of success. Thus, the stalemate at the talks, as well as the total responsibility for the dangerous aggravation of the situation, falls upon the Reagan administration. And more and more people in Western Europe and in the United States understand this. This is also borne out by reports on the antiwar protests with which I began the program.

INCREASED U.S. ARMS EXPENDITURES CONDEMNED

LD132215 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 13 Jun 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Excerpts] Hello, comrades. The pages of the world press and the speeches of prominent political and public figures are widely discussing the Soviet peace proposals put forward by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Since the recent session of the NATO council in Paris, it has become even more evident that Washington and its NATO partners intend to start deploying nuclear missiles on West European soil in December this year. The Washington press, even papers of a rightwing tendency, are publishing critical articles about the so-called new approach of the Reagan administration to the Geneva talks.

For example, THE WASHINGTON POST writes on the Administration's proposal on strategic arms limitation and reduction talks that Soviet officials are right when they say that, despite recent amendments, the essence of Reagan's position remains the same. The Soviet Union, the paper notes, is being asked to yield precious stones from its strategic crown while the Americans will mainly forego the potential which they are only planning to create in the future. It is clear that the Soviet Union is against such a one-sided approach.

Caspar Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, has again called for a course to secure absolute military advantage for the United States over the Soviet Union and to step up further the nuclear arms race. He was speaking on television. He deliberately distorted the facts, asserting that, allegedly, the United States has reduced the level of its military expenditures by approximately 20 percent annually.

I will cite just one fact. For the 1984 fiscal year, the administration has requested a record sum for the Pentagon -- $280.5 billion. That is $35 billion more than in the current fiscal year.

It is clear that the increase in U.S. military expenditures is leading to a sharp aggravation of the internal social conflicts and is creating new obstacles on the path to relaxing tension and averting the threat of nuclear war.

OFFICIALS' 'HATRED,' MEDIA'S IGNORANCE OF USSR HIT

PM131215 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian on 9 June 1983 publishes on page 7, under the heading "John and Others From the President's Team Hate a Country They Have Never Seen," a 2,500-word undated Washington dispatch by TASS correspondent A. Shalnev written especially for SOVETSKAYA KULTURA.

In the first part of the dispatch Shalnev briefly outlines his view of Richard Pipes and the "Pathological anti-Sovietism" which distinguished him, noting that his place in the National Security Council has been taken by Johan Lenczowski, who has become "the leading Sovietologist in the Reagan administration" without ever having visited the Soviet Union. Shalnev complains that "when people who have never once visited the Soviet Union are considered Sovietologists primarily because they are filled with hatred for a country which they have never seen and transfer this hatred to their memoranda to the President, you involuntarily ask: Is there even a grain of truth in Washington's allegations that the present administration is of course interested in developing constructive relations with Moscow?"

The remainder of the dispatch complains of the U.S. media's minimal and biased coverage of life in the Soviet Union and of "the political prejudice of reporters and those who stand behind them", and those who believe that "there is no news in the USSR worthy of the attention of ordinary Americans." While the White House fails to understand that its state course cannot be based on "political prejudice, pathological forms of which are aggravated still further by the deafness and blindness of 'expert' Sovietologists," Shalnev concludes, "Americans are beginning to understand this."

'ASIAN COUNTRY'S' ALLEGATIONS AGAINST USSR DENIED

OW110513 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Mulatov commentary]

[Text] The leaders of one of the largest countries in Asia have alleged that the wrangling between the Soviet Union and the United States is for world hegemony. Without analyzing the balance of class strength in the contemporary world, they equated the Soviet policy to safeguard peace and the fruits of the socialist system throughout the world with the imperialist policy of expansion, subversion against the socialist system, and preparation for a nuclear war. In fact, these leaders know very clearly that it was not the Soviet Union but the U.S. ruling clique that openly interfered in the internal affairs of their country over the past 30 years by totally disregarding the sovereign right of their country over one of its own provinces. The political clique of that country time and again has raised the issue of the so-called Soviet threat and used this anticommunist propaganda myth to defend imperialist expansion the world over, including military expansion in the Far East.

There are many facts to show how the U.S. ruling clique pursues hegemony in all parts of the world. In the Far East, for example, the U.S. Army is occupying South Korea and deploying a new nuclear-weapons system there. It should also be pointed out here that the U.S. imperialists have also turned China's island of Taiwan into its trust territory. The U.S. strategists look upon Japan as a large, unsinkable aircraft carrier. The U.S. ruling clique has, in fact, turned the entire Far East region into a lifeline of their own interests by totally ignoring the fundamental interests of the people of the countries in that region.

It should be noted also that today the United States has moved into the oil-rich Persian Gulf, the Near East, and the Indian Ocean and has put forth hegemonistic demands for special privileges. The United States also has stationed Rapid Deployment Force units of aggressive troops and special central commands in areas far from the U.S. continent. The examples cited above clearly show the magnitude of the hegemonistic policy and imperialist schemes of the U.S. ruling clique.

In addition, the U.S. Administration has also mentioned the expedition of an anticommunist crusade. It recently bragged about the so-called democratic plan of setting up proimperialist regimes in developing countries. All this has shown clearly the U.S. imperialists' vigorous attempts to establish hegemony in all parts of the world. By saying that our socialist country has the same idea of establishing world hegemony, the leaders of that Asian country want to hoodwink their own people, and at the same time defend the global anticommunist strategy of the U.S. ruling clique. These people should realize that without the Soviet Union resisting imperialism and safeguarding peace and socialism, the world's socialist system would have been destroyed by the imperialists and would have perished.

PRC NPC RECEIVES REPORT ON 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES'

PM131216 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "XINHUA Announcement"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jun -- XINHUA has noted that the report by the chairman of the Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China has been distributed to the deputies of the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress (NPC) which is taking place here.

It says that after a special hearing which examined the case of Jiang Qing (the widow of Mao Zedong) and other members of her "counterrevolutionary clique," trials of the "Jiang Qing clique" supporters took place in Shanghai, Beijing the provinces of Sichuan, Hubei, Jiangxi, Yunan, Zheijiang and Liaoning. The cases of the "Lin Biao clique" supporters, according to the report, were examined by a Chinese Army military tribunal. Along with this the country's Supreme People's Court and other courts, the report notes further, reexamined cases which arose during the time of the "Cultural Revolution," that is, during the time of Mao Zedong. Up to the end of 1981, 1.2 million cases were reexamined; as a result of this, 326,000 people who unjustly suffered, the report says, due to victimization by the "counterrevolutionary clique of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing," were vindicated.

## IZVESTIYA NOTES AWARDING OF FIRST PRC DOCTORATES

PM140854 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Award of Doctorates in China"]

[Text] Beijing -- The Chinese press reports that for the first time ever in the country doctor of science diplomas have been awarded to 18 scientists. It was pointed out at the presentation ceremony that the new system of awarding academic degrees introduced in the country "is distinguished by specific Chinese features." Since the enactment of the "Statute on the Procedure for Awarding PRC Academic Degrees" in 1981 around 15,000 people have been awarded the master of science degree.

## KAPITONOV RECEIVES MONGOLIAN PARTY OFFICIALS

PM100840 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the MPRP, a delegation of MPRP officials headed by S. Jalan-Aajab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union 30 May to 6 June. During their stay in our country the members of the delegation were acquainted with CPSU experience in the sphere of organizational party work. They held meetings and talks at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, the Latvian CP Central Committee, the Estonian CP Central Committee, and at Party gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations.

The MPRP delegation was received by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During the conversation which was attended by Ye. I. Ligachev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Section, there was an exchange of experience of work on translating into reality the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th MPRP Congress. The meetings and talks passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

## DPRK EDUCATION LEADER COMMENTS ON USSR VISIT

SK121200 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Press statement by Yi Chang-su, director of the Instructors College Guidance Bureau of the DPRK Education Ministry and leader of the delegation of DPRK educational workers, prior to leaving Mosocw -- recorded]

[Text] We are about to leave after completing our work in accordance with a schedule for our visit to the Soviet Union. Although it seems that we arrived in the Soviet Union only yesterday, 2 weeks have passed already since our arrival. This shows that we have spent pleasant, useful days. While visitng many educational and various other agencies in Moscow and Alma-ata, we received hearty welcomes from functionaries at these agencies. During our visit to a kindergarten in Moscow, we watched children's entertainment and we danced. While in Alma-ata we ate the traditional food of the people of the Kazakh Socialist Republic. I think the hearty welcome we received everywhere we went reflects the friendly relations daily strengthening between the Soviet and Korean peoples. I express deep thanks for that hearty welcome.

Reading newspapers, seeing people in the streets, and during various activities while staying in the Soviet Union, we saw for ourselves that the Soviet people are making sincere efforts to build socialism and communism more successfully and to achieve peace and security in Europe and the world under the leadership of the CPSU led by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. While visiting educational agencies in the Soviet Union, we found that Soviet educational workers have attained many successes in the educational sector. We rejoice over the successes the Soviet people have attained in the educational sector in building socialism and communism.

I think raising the next generation into comprehensively developed men is a very important task for the future of mankind. I think our education delegation's exchange of experiences gained during its visit to the Soviet Union will greatly contribute to winning victory in our common cause for the future.

Leaving the Soviet Union, we heartily wish Soviet educational workers and teachers great success in their political work. We once again express our thanks for your hearty hospitality accorded to us during our visit.

U.S. MILITARY POLICY IN SOUTH KOREA ATTACKED

SK100023 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Commentary by station commentator (Borisov): "In Accordance with Directives From Washington"]

[Text] The distinguishing feature of Washington's policy towards Asia is to achieve its aims by using others' strength and to let Asians fight Asians. Perpetrating clashes by instigating Asian countries to provoke other Asian countries, the United States has constantly increased tension in this region. A clear sign of how the United States has tested its concept of Asians versus Asians has been revealed in U.S. policy towards South Korea. The role of South Korea as a forward base for the U.S. policy of aggression against Asia in the last part of the 1940's drew the attention of the U.S. military clique. Taking advantage of the subservient nature of the treacherous pro-U.S. Syngman Rhee regime, the United States accelerated the work of militarizing South Korea. In accordance with a secret agreement signed on 24 August 1948 between the United States and South Korea, the United States began to control the South Korean Armed Forces.

For the purpose of training South Korean soldiers, some 500 U.S. military advisers were dispatched to South Korea. General [name indistinct], leader of the U.S. Military Advisory Group in South Korea, said that by effectively using 500 U.S. Army officers, this military advisory group could train 100,000 soldiers into military personnel who would fight for the United States. By instilling exclusivism and anticommunism into members of the South Korean Army and by conducting false propaganda on the threat of southward invasion, the United States instigated the Syngman Rhee regime -- its faithful servant -- to seek a military adventure against the DPRK. It is well known what the results of this adventure were. Despite the fact that the United States and its allies participated in the Korean war, the U.S. imperialists' attempt to exterminate a people's democracy ended in fiasco.

Just as the U.S. policy for South Korea has not changed, the policy pursued by the South Korean dictators has not changed, though the dictators have been reshuffled. During the period of the Pak Chong-hui regime, South Korea, under directives from the United States, estensively participated in the Vietnam war, which had been provoked by the U.S. imperialists. Ignoring strong protests from social circles at home, the Pak Chong-hui regime dispatched its troops to South Vietnam. Thus, 55,000 South Koreans participated in the heinous Vietnam war. Many of them sacrificed their lives in an alien land several thousand miles away from their homeland for the interests of the U.S. imperialists. Nearly 4,000 South Koreans were killed in Vietnam, and over 8,300 South Koreans were wounded. What remained from this sacrifice were disgrace, dishonor, curses, denunciations, and the title of "tool of the U.S. imperialists."

The United States has recently linked South Korea with its atrocious, wild desire for expansion in Asia. The United States has turned South Korea into a nuclear base. The Pentagon has deployed F-15 and F-16 fighter-bombers in South Korea. In addition, it is accelerating proparations for the deployment of new types of nuclear missiles, including neutron bombs, in South Korea. Seeking the aim of militarizing South Korea, the United States has continuously and unsparingly offered financial aid to the faithful Chon Tu-hwan regime. For instance, U.S. military aid to the Seoul regime in 1983 amounts to over $200 million. At the same time, while attempting to force South Korea to share military expenditures as much as possible, Washington has urged the Seoul regime to spend an additional $10 billion for war preparations.

Today, when the United States has stepped up its aggressive activities in the Far East and the Pacific region, a plan for forming a tripartite aggressive alliance linking Wasington, Tokyo, and Seoul is about to be implemented.

Of course, the United States will assume a leading role in forming this tripartite military alliance. Just as they did in the past, representatives of various political parties in South Korea will, doubtless, play roles as a faithful servants in this regard. Representatives of progressive social circles in South Korea are moving towards (?opposing this scheme). At the same time, they acknowledge the cunning and dangerous nature of the U.S. imperialists' wild desire, the adventurous role of Washington in South Korea, its role as a gendarme meddling in other's internal affairs, attempting to achieve its heinous plot. Because of this, a resistance movement to oppose the U.S. policy of hegemonism and the Seoul regime's reckless following of this policy is being fiercely carried out in South Korea.

U.S. NAVY STEPS UP ACTIVITY IN FAR EAST

LD132356 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 13 Jun 83

[From "The World Today' program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Today the submarine "Drum" left the Japanese port of Yokosuka, the forward base of the U.S. Navy in the Far East. This is the 12th visit made by U.S. atomic submarines to the Japanese port since the beginning of this year. We are faced here with a sharp escalation of the activities of the U.S. Navy in Far Eastern waters. And not only U.S. naval forces. On Okinawa U.S. Marine maneuvers have ended, and parallel maneuvers have been held on Hokkaido firing grounds by Japanese armed forces. For 10 days, 30,000 U.S. Marines carried out maneuvers aimed at seizing a bridgehead on an opponent's territory. [shots of landing craft and helicopters in action followed by shots of amphibious tanks participating in maneuvers with U.S. Marines] It is known that part of the contingent of Marines on Okinawa is the main thrust of the Rapid Deployment Forces, formed by Washington for suppressing (?anti-imperialist) uprisings in the world. These hooligans are called "leathernecks." It is characteristic that this was the first time Japanese armed forces took a direct part in the U.S. Marine exercises. This is evidence of the fact that Tokyo's military strategy is being closely linked with the aggressive plans of NATO and the United States.

TASS HITS U.S.-JAPANESE JOINT MILITARY MANEUVERS

LD132300 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0601 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo, 13 Jun (TASS) -- Correspondent Nikolay Tebin reports:

Preparation for the use of military power to crush manifestations of anti-imperialism in Asia is the aim of the military maneuvers which ended today in the north and south of the Japanese archipelago. South of the Okinawa training ground, 30,000 U.S. Marines, sailors, and airmen participated in the 10-day "Valiant Blitz-83" maneuvers and carried out a major seaborne landing and bridgehead expansion operation. More than 20 vessels -- including the attack carrier "Midway" -- and over 250 combat aircraft were involved in the maneuvers, according to AKAHATA reports. The democratic Japanese press notes with disquiet that a large group of representatives of all three branches of the Japanese services took a direct part in the "Valiant Blitz-83". This is viewed as evidence of the Japanese armed forces' preparation for joint operations with the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force." On northern Hokkaido training grounds, maneuvers lasting many days by Japan's Northern Army ended with an operation to perfect the use of subunits of military helicopters in conjunction with tanks and fighters. During these maneuvers, large units were transported from Japan's central area to Hokkaido to practice offensive operations. The democratic Japanese public recognizes the danger to the country of being drawn into Washington's campaign to step up military tension in the Far East. In both Hokkaido and Okinawa the maneuvers were accompanied by unceasing demonstrations and protest meetings by the country's peace-loving forces. In Hokkaido the peace strugglers barred the roads with their bodies to prevent the maneuvers. Reinforced police detachments were used to disperse them.

## REAGAN-HAWKE MEETING SHOWS 'SERIOUS DIFFERENCES'

LD140012 Moscow TASS in English 0847 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Washington June 14 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhimov reports:

U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke, who is currently on an official visit here, discussed on Monday a wide range of issues, including bilateral relations, the situation in Asia, in the Pacific and Indian Ocean basins, in the Middle East, East-West relations and problems of the economy and trade.

Observers view this visit in the context of Washington's strategic designs in Asia and the Far East, the attempts of the USA at drawing Australia even deeper into its militaristic policy within the framework of the military ANZUS pact. Addressing newsmen after the talks, President Reagan made it clear that Washington regards Australia to be its "key ally" in Asia.

Official Washington lays special emphasis on close ties between the USA and Australia in the military-political field. There is a number of big military facilities in Australia, including the Pine Gap centre, which is used by the CIA and the Pentagon as a military intelligence facility. American "B-52" strategic bombers make flights over that country and land on its territory, the ports of Western Australia are used by the American naval squadrons plying in the waters of the Indian Ocean. The USA intends to sell 75 U.S.-made "F-18" fighter aircraft to Australia worth a total of 2.5 billion dollars.

At the same time, they in Washington are clearly concerned about and exasperated by the fact that after the coming of the Labour government to power in Australia in March, that country began to show a striving for a policy that is more independent from the USA, for normalizing relations with the socialist countries, including with Vietnam. Statements have come from Canberra against the calls at the ports of Australia of U.S. ships with nuclear weapons on board, and criticising Washington's adventurist policy in Central America. Robert Hawke, as the press reports, favours a revision of a number of provisions of the ANZUS pact, the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the southern part of the Pacific.

There are also serious differences between the two countries in the field of the economy and trade. Australia is expressing deep discontent with Washington's protectionist policy.

Anti-American sentiments are mounting among Australian public. A further impetus to this has been given by the exposure of the CIA's unlawful operations in the country. Long before his visit to Washington Prime Minister Robert Hawke made it clear that Australia would no longer automatically follow into the footsteps of the USA.

This, apparently, explains the fact that a high-ranking official of the U.S. Administration evaluated as the "most important outcome" of Robert Hawke's talks in Washington the "personal acquaintance" between Reagan and the new Australian premier.

## VNA CITED ON PRC 'HOSTILE ACTIONS' ON BORDER

LD101341 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi June 10 TASS -- The VNA, Vietnamese news agency, has circulated information on hostile actions by the Chinese side on the Vietnamese-Chinese border during the past month.

During this period the Chinese side 60 times opened fire on Vietnamese territory with various types of arms and made armed incursions in the border areas of the Quang Ninh, Lang Son, Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen, and Hoang Lien Son Provinces. Chinese military vessels intruded into the territorial waters of the SRV 160 times.

There was loss of life among the population of Vietnam's border areas and material damage was incurred as a result of these actions by the Chinese side.

The Vietnamese people, the agency notes, resolutely condemn the hostile actions of the Chinese side against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

## INDOCHINA SEEN AS SEEKING PACT WITH ASEAN

LD131947 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Stanislav Bazhenkov commentary]

[Text] Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos have reaffirmed their readiness to continue dialogue and develop good-neighborly relations with the ASEAN countries.

In Hanoi SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, after completing a trip to the Philippines and Thailand, stated the unfailing striving of the states of Indochina toward peace and stability in Southeast Asia. In the course of talks it was unanimously acknowledged that there is a need to create an atmosphere of trust and a lessening of tension, the minister stressed. The strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation between the states of Indochina and those that are part of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations -- Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and the Philippines -- is an important factor in ensuring a peaceful climate in the region. The proposals put forward by the participants of the high-level conference of three states of Indochina which took place in Vientiane in February of this year also create a constructive basis for joint activities by states of Southeast Asia in this direction. The leaders of Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos then confirmed their proposals to sign a nonaggression pact with the countries of ASEAN, to normalize relations on the principles of peaceful coexistence and to hold an international conference on Southeast Asia.

Proceeding from the present tendency for dialogue and showing good will the states of Indochina are examining the proposals of the ASEAN countries aimed at ending tension in border regions.

Thus, Hun Sen, the foreign minister of Kampuchea, expressed a readiness to discuss Thailand's proposal about the departure of subunits of Vietnamese volunteer forces from an area up to 30 km from the Kampuchea-Thailand border. At the same time he pointed out that Thailand must demonstrate in deeds its desire for a just and peaceful solution to the border questions.

Among the most various social strata of the ASEAN countries the conviction is growing that there are no objective reasons for confrontation between the two groups of countries. The path of dialogue, the Hanoi newspaper NHAN DAN noted recently, corresponds to the desire of the peoples of Southeast Asia to reach an authentic solution to the problems of the region.

## USSR-GDR INTERGOVERNMENTAL BIANNUAL SESSION HELD

### Agro-Industrial Complex

PM101334 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Commission session"]

[Text] The 32d session of the Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and the GDR was held 6-9 June in Moscow.

Attention was focused on questions connected with the elaboration and implementation of practical measures for the realization of the agreements reached during the visit by a GDR party and state delegation to the Soviet Union in May of this year.

The commission examined the main directions of cooperation in the sphere of the agro-industrial complex and the GDR's participation in implementing the tasks of the USSR Food Program. In particular, major measures were outlined for the introduction of modern manufacturing processes and the creation of new capacities and the modernization of existing capacities in sectors connected with agricultural production and with the procurement, processing, storage, and marketing of agricultural products. The first agreements were signed on the joint creation of technology and equipment for the efficient production of fruit and vegetable farming produce and a number of food industry products.

Decisions were adopted on the further development of cooperation aimed at increasing the output and improving the quality of industrial consumer goods and manufacturing, on the basis of production sharing, highly productive equipment for sectors producing such goods. The commission discussed possibilities for further deepening integration processes in the chemical industry of the two countries and defined directions for cooperation in this sphere on the period through 1990. They also discussed questions of cooperation in creating equipment for the timber industry and in certain other spheres.

The USSR delegation was led by L.A. Kostandov, deputy chariman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the GDR delegation by G. Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

### ADN Reports

LD092216 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1223 GMT 9 Jun 83

["Press Release" — ADN headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 June (ADN) -- The 32nd meeting of the Intergovernment Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the GDR and USSR was held 6-9 June 1983 in Moscow. The delegations were headed by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate mameber of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Leonid Kostandov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers.

The deliberations of the joint government commission focused on measures and steps to implement the agreements concluded during the official friendship visit to the USSR by a GDR party and state delegation at the beginning of May 1983 between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on intensifying economic and scientific-technological relations between the two countries.

Agreement was noted on the fact that far-reaching prospects have been opened up in this way for cooperation between the GDR and USSR. Proceeding from the positive experiences gained in implementing the program of production specialization and cooperation until 1990 between the GDR and USSR, which was concluded in 1979, and in coordinating economic plans for the current 5-year plan period, a higher level of cooperation between the national economies has been placed on the agenda along with measures to achieve closer coordination in economic policy.

Both sides proceed from the premise that the main directions laid down for deepening economic and scientific-technological relations between the GDR and USSR in the near future will determine the activity of the joint government commission whereby particular importance is attached to the all-round intensification of social production. In this respect, joint efforts toward more rapidly transferring scientific-technological discoveries into production and toward increasing the quality of mutually traded goods will be stepped up and direct links between GDR combines and Soviet production associations will be expanded for the benefit of both sides.

A particularly important topic at the meeting of the joint government commission was the discussion of measures to expand and deepen cooperation in the field of food production as a decisive task toward further increasing the population's material standard of living.

The commission decided on the preparation and implementation of joint projects in which, by cooperation in science, technology and production, the most modern technologies are to be introduced.

On this basis production capacities are to be changed and technically modernized. The aim of the scientific-technological cooperation is to guarantee a significant increase in productivity and effectiveness, as well as a decisive increase in product quality.

A series of agreements were discussed by the commission which envisage close scientific-technological cooperation in developing new and modern technologies for processing foodstuffs using local raw materials and own equipment as well as the use of extrusion technology in the food industry.

The commission discussed new plans to expand and deepen cooperation in the field of consumer goods production. It is primarily aimed at expanding the range of goods and their quality as well as increasing the production of consumer goods by modernizing and intensifying enterprises in both countries.

A government agreement to start serial production of a jointly developed weaving machine was concluded. This agreement plans to organize rapidly the specialized production of building units for this new machine in the corresponding production enterprises of both countries, on the basis of which construction of the final product will take place in the USSR and the GDR. This new weaving technology with high effectiveness and quality parameters is the basis for the technical modernization and expansion of weaving mill capacities which exist in the light industries of both countries.

On the basis of a ministerial agreement on cooperation in constructing capacities for producing enameled steel, crockery and cutlery, production-organizational and technological tasks will be solved jointly, high product quality will be jointly ensured, and the preconditions for producing the required secondary materials will be created.

Within the framework of the agreement on intensifying and technically modernizing individual production processes at chemical enterprises in the Moldavian SSR, also concluded at the meeting, capacities will be created for producing chemical products for the household as well as large-volume plastic products for the household.

In a government protocol, the commission agreed to expand cooperation in the field of varnish and paint to meet consumer requirements. Joint research and development projects are aimed mainly at augmenting the range of products in different areas, using the indigenous raw material resources even more consistently and minimizing the use of toxic substances in paint production.

In view of the major economic tasks in forestry, in the use and cultivation of forest land, the commission dealt with cooperation in creating and producing machines and equipment for processing timber and for forestry. New methods and procedures are being developed in crossing different types of pines as well as in new forestry machines and equipment which each side is supplying to the other.

The commission discussed possibilities for deepening cooperation in the field of the chemical industry. It noted that in this exceptionally important economic field, which constitutes a decisive basis for mutual integration and trade relations, good prerequisites exist for further developing cooperation in the long term up until 1990 and beyond, particularly in the field of trade in chemical raw materials, semifinished products and high-grade chemical products, in the field of plant-protecting agents and in further intensifying existing equipment production.

An agreement was concluded on developing a technological line of high-performance furnaces for manufacturing calcium carbide. Based on this technological line, which is to be developed and planned jointly, prerequisites are to be created for an important intensification of the carbide chemical field, making use of indigenous coal reserves maintaining a high degree of economic use of materials and energy and ensuring high product quality.

During the meeting, discussions were held in combines, factories, and institutes on the extent to which earlier agreements had been carried out. The chairmen of both parts of the commission discussed with the plant collective in the Leningrad Nevskiy Works the state of equipment production for gas pipelines which are being produced there on the basis of a government agreement concluded in 1982 with parts being supplied in cooperation by the GDR.

Gerhard Schuerer and his entourage paid tribute during their stay in Leningrad to the heroic defenders of the city against the fascist aggressors and to the victims of the siege at the monument in Victory Square and at the Piskaryovskoye Cemetery. Other members of the commission and experts of both countries discussed projects for intensifying cooperation in Soviet factories and institutes.

## Schuerer Meets Tikhonov, Kostandov

LD100502 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1554 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow 9 Jun (ADN) -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received in Moscow on Thursday the candidate of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission. Gerhard Schuerer is heading the GDR delegation attending the 32d meeting of the joint government commission.

During the friendly talk questions were discussed relating to the work of the joint government commission and the planning organs of the two countries in the realization of the agreements on the deepening of mutual economic and scientific-technological relations concluded during the official friendship visit by the GDR party and state delegation to the USSR in early May. The talk was attended by Leonid Kostandov, chairman of the USSR side of the joint government commission and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

## Schuerer Received by Baybakov

LD062344 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1739 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow 6 Jun (ADN) -- Deputy Chairmen of the GDR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Gerhard Schuerer was received on Monday by Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Planning Committee Nikolay Baybakov for a discussion.

During the meeting, questions of further developing economic cooperation between the two countries were discussed. The meeting served the implementation of the top-level agreements concluded during the official visit to the USSR by a GDR party and state delegation.

## Schuerer on Cooperation Talks

LD100559 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1500 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow 9 Jun (ADN) -- "One month after the GDR party and state delegation friendship visit to the USSR and the meeting between our parties' general secretaries, Yuriy Andropov and Erich Honecker, we have laid down important tasks for the implementation of the agreements concluded," Gerhard Schuerer said in a press briefing at the end of the deliberations of the GDR-USSR joint government commission. "These high level agreements will determine our long-term activities. Their main contents consist of further deepening cooperaton between our countries, commensurate with the increased demands of the 1980's and 1990's. Scientific-technological progress, its rapid adoption in the production progress, rationalization are decisive. There will also be further changes of the production structure."

The USSR's food program which will play a great role in the next 10 years calls for corresponding offers for the supply of machinery being made by the GDR. Other key areas of cooperation are, Gerhard Schuerer said, chemistry, the primary material industry, coal transformation and the production of consumer goods.

Leonid Kostandov pointed out that seven of the ten new agreements signed have a direct bearing on the USSR Food Program. "We have reached a point where cooperation must involve not only mutual supplies of machinery and equipment but also the sphere of intellectual abilities. We must adopt the path of reequipment, raising the efficiency of social production, and this we do by using not only the experiences of industry but primarily the results of research institutes, the know-how of skilled workers." The objective is to use all these new findings in the reequipping of existing enterprises; and the agreements now signed aim at just that.

In the reequipping of textile enterprises of the two countries the agreement on the joint production of the weaving machine developed by Soviet and GDR specialists is of special importance. During test runs in Kalinin and Mittweida these machines proved their great efficiency for various cloths. Now it was no longer a question of prototypes but of batch production.

The machine will be installed first in the GDR and later on in the USSR. "We can tell the textile workers in your country and our country: This is a good, highly productive machine. And so far nobody else in the world has such a machine."

Referring to his visit to the Leningrad Nevskiy Works, Gerhard Schuerer said that cooperation in the production of equipment for gas pipelines will be considerable from now on. First supplies will start this year. In this way the GDR helped to ensure that no embargoon the supplies of gas compressors announced by the Reagan government would succeed.

Highly qualified workers in the Nevskiy Works as well as the Bergmann-Borsig enterprise conducted important scientific and production work to meet the rising demand by the USSR for such equipment. At the same time conditions were created so that the GDR could in the future receive the amount of natural gas as laid down in the agreements.

Tour of Leningrad Plant

LD072136 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jun (ADN) -- The 32d meeting of the GDR-USSR Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation continued its consultations on Tuesday.

The chairman of the GDR side of the commission, Deputy Premier Gerhard Schuerer, and the deputy chairman of the USSR side, Kirill Dyumayev, visited the Nevskiy plant in Leningrad which is linked by close cooperation relations with the Bergmann-Borsig plant in Berlin. They briefed themselves there on the extent to which the 1982 government agreement on industrial cooperation for producing gas pipeline equipment has been fulfilled. They were reassured that the agreed tasks are being carried out at a brisk pace. By purposefully deepening socialist economic integration, the imperialist policy of boycott is being effectively countered.

Commitments were made which will secure a higher degree of efficiency in cooperation work and will guarantee the continued performance of the work in accordance with the contractual agreements.

GOSPLAN'S LAKHTIN ON USSR-POLISH COOPERATION

LD101702 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw 10 June -- TRYBUNA LUDU today published an interview with deputy chairman of the Soviet Gosplan, V.P. Lakhtin, who talked about the Soviet Union's cooperation in stabilization of the Polish economy.

Excerpts: "Poland must be supplied with raw materials which she needs and part of the manufactured goods made for export will go in the opposite direction. A special office for cooperation with the Soviet Union has been set up under decision of the Polish Government Planning Commission. In the working arrangement, our group is subordinated to the Soviet Council of Ministers. Thus all possible problems could be solved, in these exceptional circumstances, very efficiently at the highest level," said Lakhtin.

"Steps taken by the Polish authorities and assistance granted by other (?CMEA) members, as confirmed by the Polish comrades, enabled Poland to halt the downward trend in production and improve situation on the home market. Poland's CMEA partners meet 45 percent of Polish demand for imported fuels, raw materials and components. The share of these countries in Polish foreign trade went up from 48.5 percent in 1981 to 53.6 percent, and in imports respectively from 55 percent to 63.5 percent," added V.P. Lakhtin.

Details are now discussed of our participation in ending the construction of a number of investment projects which were stopped. [as received]

"Soviet experts jointly with their Polish [words indistinct] prospects for Polish enterprises to find ways to compensate for raw material imports from capitalist countries and it is no accident that realistically thinking politicians in the U.S. are calling for the lifting of sanctions against Poland since they have proved useless.

"After a thorough discussion, the Polish Sejm approved last April a resolution on the state plan of the country's socio-economic development in 1983-1985. Among other things, a program of development of agriculture and the food-producing complex up to 1990 has been drawn up in addition to an anti-inflation program.

"In implementation of these undertakings, Poland will base on cooperation with other CMEA member countries. At the conference of the political advisory committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states held in Prague last January it was stated with full clarity that the socialist Poland can always count on the moral, political and economic support of the fraternal countries," said V.P. Lakhtin.

## PRAVDA NOTES STATEMENT ON GANDHI VISIT TO SFRY

PM131222 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Results of Visit"]

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jun -- Yugoslavia and India are prepared to cooperate with other nonaligned countries in the name of strengthening universal peace and developing equal international political and economic cooperation on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and in line with the decisions of the seventh conference of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries. This is said in the joint announcement released here on the results of the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to Yugoslavia.

The sides, the document reads, expressed confidence that the movement and policy of nonalignment will play an important role in the efforts aimed at reducing international tension.

Yugoslavia and India noted that the intensification of the arms race increases the danger of the launching of a new world war. They spoke out in favor of taking effective measures aimed at turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, including the urgent convening of an international conference on the Indian Ocean.

The sides declared their support for the African people's struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, and apartheid, and decisively condemned the aggressive policy followed by the regime in the Republic of South Africa.

Speaking at a Belgrade press conference, I. Gandhi stressed that the recent conference of leaders of the seven major capitalist countries in Williamsburg did not produce substantial results. This conference, she pointed out, did not respond to the request of nonaligned and developing countries to hold talks on the establishment of a new international economic order.

## COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SENDS CONDOLENCES TO SFRY

LD132329 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1600 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers sent Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, a telegram expressing its sincere condolences over the accident involving an explosion in the Morava pit, which caused loss of life, and the request that its deep sympathy be conveyed to the families of those who perished.

SERBIAN AIDE KRSTIC CONTINUES RSFSR VISIT

PM101411 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Jun 83 First Edition p 2

[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA-TASS report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] M. Krstic, chairman of the Serbian Committee for Relations With Foreign Countries, had a conversation 2 June with S.F. Voyenushkin, RSFSR minister of the Construction Materials Industry, and V.P. Shimanskiy, RSFSR minister of trade, at the RSFSR Ministry of Local Industry and the RSFSR Council of Ministers Foreign Tourism Administration.

It was noted that the development of comprehensive cooperation between the RSFSR and Serbia is furthering the consolidation of Soviet-Yugoslav relations and the strengthening of friendship and mutual understanding between the two countries' people. On the same day, M. Krstic visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall. The guest visited the Museum "V.I. Lenin's Study and Apartment in the Kremlin," and saw the sights of Moscow.

MSZMP INTERPARTY TIES DELEGATION VISITS USSR

PM140917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for CPSU-MSZMP interparty relations, a delegation of MSZMP party workers was in the USSR 5-10 June. The delegation, headed by (D. Beledi), sector chief of the MSZMP Central Committee Department of Economic Policy, acquainted itself with the CPSU's experience in the party leadership of industry and the elaboration of technological policy. The Hungarian comrades had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Department, the Belorussian CP Central Committee, the Minsk Belorussian CP obkom, Moscow Proletarskiy CPSU Raykom, and the USSR Ministry of Automotive Industry, and visited a number of industrial enterprises.

RYZHKOV, BAYBAKOV VISIT SOFIA, MEET ZHIVKOV

PM130939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Sofia, 11 Jun -- N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, who were here on a business visit at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, departed Sofia yesterday for Moscow. They were received by T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic. During the talk, which took place in a warm and friendly atmsophere, they examined questions of planning and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria in the economic sphere.

SOVIET, BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDES CONFER

PM091437 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Consultations at the USSR Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] Soviet-Bulgarian consultations took place 7-8 June at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Bulgarian side was represented at the consultations by I. Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Bulgarian People's Republic. He had meetings with V.F. Maltsev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and L.F. Ilichev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

## BCP EDUCATION DELEGATION VISITS USSR 6-10 JUNE

PM131026 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for CPSU-BCP interparty relations, a delegation of BCP party workers headed by S. Chernev, deputy chief of the BCP Central Committee Science and Education Department, was in the Soviet Union 6-10 June.

During their stay in our country, the Bulgarian comrades acquainted themselves with the CPSU's experience in the training of cadres with secondary specialized education and of workers within the system of vocational and technical training. They had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Establishments Department, the Kostroma party obkom, and a number of ministries and departments, and visited several educational establishments in Moscow and Kostroma.

## BRIEFS

MACEDONIAN CULTURAL DAYS -- Macedonian Socialist Republic's cultural days are continuing in Uzbekistan. On 7 June, an exhibition of Macedonian Socialist Republic's books and a photographic display entitled "Macedonian Horizons" were opened in the newest exhibition hall in Tashkent. A press conference has also been organized for journalists covering the festive occasion in the friendship of the peoples of the two socialist republics. Meanwhile, a large group of Macedonian representatives visited the Tashkent tractor factory today. A friendship meeting was organized in the factory and later a concert was given by Macedonian artists. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 7 Jun 83 GF]

BULGARIAN FLIGHTS TO USSR -- Sofia, 25 May (TASS) -- Balkan, the Bulgarian airline, has opened a new air route. Once a week the TU-134 plane will fly from Burgas to Leningrad and back, taking 2 hours 55 minutes to cover the distance of 2750 km. Currently Burgas Airport, which following reconstruction and modernization has become one of the best in Bulgaria, is linked by air routes with three Soviet cities: Moscow, Kiev, and Leningrad. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0852 GMT 25 May 83 LD]

## WEINBERGER'S NORWAY TOUR DRAWS COMMENTS

### 'Aims' of Trip Cited

PM091359 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[N. Maslov TASS report: "With Base Aims"]

[Text] The aim of the 4-day Oslo visit which U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has just begun is to embroil Norway still more deeply in Washington's militarist policy. Immediately following his arrival in the Norwegian capital the Pentagon chief said that he is to visit "important military installations in Troms Province and other northern parts of the country."

Weinberger immediately let it be known that the United States regards Norway as NATO's main strategic outpost in northern Europe. To this end the Reagan administration wishes at all costs to turn the land of the fjords into the forward line of NATO military doctrine and to fill it with all manner of arms. The United States is currently supplying Norway with F-16's. The Norwegian Storting (parliament) has authorized the purchase of a modernized version of the "Hawk," a U.S.-built anti-aircraft missile. In addition to everything else, the Pentagon has persuaded Oslo to earmark funds for the building of facilities to house new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe.

The purpose of the visit by the head of the U.S. war department is also dictated by the fact that Washington is clearly annoyed that in neighboring Denmark, which is also a NATO member, the Folketing (parliament) has adopted a decision obliging the government to call for a postponement of the planned deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missile weapons in West Europe at the end of this year.

On the very first day of his stay on Norwegian soil Weinberger set about slandering the Soviet Union, spreading cock-and-bull stories about a mythical "Soviet threat." He dismissed out of hand the Swedish Government's proposal that a zone free of theater nuclear weapons be created in Europe.

In this connection analysts are drawing attention to a remark made by Swedish Prime Minister O. Palme on the U.S. Administration's policy. In an interview with the Algerian newspaper EL-MOUDJAHID he said, among other things: Reagan came to office "with the intention of torpedoing detente and arming so as to create a big nuclear potential, by means of which he hopes to win a nuclear war. Obsessed with this crazy idea, the United States is counting on altering the status quo, forgetting that there can be no winners and losers in a nuclear war, only losers and victims."

### Norwegians 'On Their Guard'

PM091358 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Unnamed correspondent dispatch: "Paid By the Pentagon" under the rubric "Across Countries and Continents"]

[Text] Oslo -- U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger left Brussels, where sessions of the North Atlantic Bloc's leading organs have been going on, for Norway.

Hardly had he stepped onto Norwegian territory than, at a stroke, he rejected the idea of the creation of a nuclear-free zone in north Europe as "artificial and of no practical value." He read out the usual statement on the "growing Soviet threat" to the surrounding journalists.

The American visitor's utterances defined precisely the goals and tasks of his visit to Norway. To judge by newspaper reports, Weinberger's conversations with Prime Minister K. Willoch and Foreign Minister S. Stray proceeded in just the same key. The U.S. defense secretary used every meeting with journalists to kindle war hysteria. At a press conference in Oslo, for instance, he stated with confidence that the unidentified submarine which had allegedly violated Norway's territorial waters was "undoubtedly Soviet."

The Norwegians have long treated such "reports" with doubt. But Weinberger has decided to give this story "plausibility" and for several minutes expounded the reasons why, allegedly, "Soviet submarines are striving toward Norwegian shores."

The Scandinavian papers write that the Pentagon chief used virtually the whole of his stay in Norway to "popularize" the myth about the "Soviet military threat." And Weinberger's utterances obviously inspired some people. Pronouncements by local "strategists" appeared in the papers considering very seriously where and how the Soviet Union will attack Norway.

But the general reaction to the defense secretary's visit was clearly not what he was counting on. And though the conversation with Prime Minister K. Willoch proceeded, as was reported, "in an atmosphere of mutual understanding," the tone of the visitor's pronouncements put the Norwegians on their guard. Local observers note that Weinberger's tour clearly reflected Washington's desire to artificially create a tense situation in north Europe and to bind Norway still more firmly to NATO's military strategy.

FRG U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT PLANS DISCUSSED

PM101122 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Commentary by correspondent A. Grigoryants: "The Camouflage Has Been Cast Off; the Pentagon and NATO Are Openly Proceeding To Deploy New Missiles in Europe"]

[Text] Bonn -- The transatlantic guest, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, did not arrive empty-handed on the banks of the Rhine. He brought along a detailed timetable for the importation and deployment of U.S. Pershing-II and cruise missiles on West German territory.

Meanwhile, as the well-informed weekly DER SPIEGEL reports, preparations for the deployment of these systems are already proceeding at full speed. Experts from the U.S. Armed Forces are surveying the construction sites for launching pads and are preparing for the installation of electronic equipment and transport facilities. According to the plan which the visitor made know to FRG Defense Minister M. Woerner, specialists and some of the technical equipment will arrive from the United States in October. It is planned to airlift the first 18 Pershings in disassembled state across the ocean in December. Thus, NATO's arms upgrading is on.

A noteworthy detail: The feverish military-technical preparations are proceeding simultaneously with an intensification of the psychological conditioning of the people. The history of NATO's "missile decision" can serve as a model not only of a rash and adventurous military and political course, but also of a refined, brazen, and perfidious fraud on the public. And today, while the bulldozers are already cutting to pieces the green hills and fields of the Eifel and along the banks of the Neckar to build bunkers for the Tomahawks or open up pathways for the MAN concern's heavy tow-trucks straining under Pershings, it is no longer a fog but a real smog of disinformation that envelops the ordinary FRG citizen.

The Rhine fall of 1979 comes to mind, the eve of the NATO Council's Brussels session which rubber-stamped the "missile decision."

Tanks rumbled menacingly across television screens, and maps of the European Continent, criss-crossed with missile trajectories, appeared on the newspaper pages. Dozens of research centers and institutes and an entire army of experts, politicians, and military personnel poured over the citizens' heads cascades of figures, concepts, forecasts, and evaluations cooked up in the propaganda kitchens of the Pentagon and the CIA. Their inevitable leitmotiv was the false thesis about "strategic imbalance in Europe" and "excessive Soviet armaments."

From the very beginning the alleged violation of the equilibrium of forces became the hot favorite of the United States and its partners when "reasoning" in favor of "arms upgrading." The NATO strategists deliberately avoid comparing the overall military might of the two blocks taking into account the entire range of geographic and political factors, and focus on individual types of weapons, attributing to them an absolute and universal military value. Thus, out of the complicated range of weapons systems, they focus on the land-based medium-range missiles only. The public's attention is purposely focused on them exclusively. These missiles are used to intimidate the public by describing the West as defenseless in the face of the Soviet SS-20 missiles. In the meantime, one need only open the window and the roar of Phantoms floods the IZVESTIYA correspondent's office. The FRG is crammed full of NATO military bases, airfields, and nuclear weapons dumps. The Atlantic bards modestly keep silent when talk turns to the U.S. forward-based weapons and stubbornly refuse to take the British and French nuclear missile potentials into account when calculating the balance of forces.

The far-fetched and hypocritical fabrications about some kind of "regional superiority" by the Soviet Union in medium-range facilities, disseminated by the mighty propaganda machine, have done their work. They have confused quite a few FRG citizens. It is not only the gutter press that deals with the brain-washing, but also official bodies and highly placed figures.

All these years the figures have been juggled about so unceremoniously that they have jarred eminent bourgeois scientists and influential observers. On the eve of the 1979 Brussels session of the NATO Council the Hamburg Institute for Problems of Peace and Security published a study containing the following significant conclusion: "An analysis of the correlation of forces in the Eurostrategic weapons sphere," it reads, "gives no grounds at all for talk about NATO's lagging behind. This is why there must be no acceptance of the argument which runs: first armament, and then talks." A year ago a group of eminent West German scientists published a study under the title "To Arm so as To Disarm?" which reveals the groundlessness of the claim about "Soviet superiority." The study says that the figures which people use to try to "prove" the Soviet Union's superiority in the sphere of Eurostrategic potential are mostly made up. The Soviet medium-range missiles are just a counterbalance to the corresponding systems of the West.

The myth about the "Soviet threat" is not working. The upsurge of the antiwar movement confirms that Atlantic circles have underestimated the public's soberness and maturity. It demands talks and believes in the USSR's readiness to conduct them. Speculating on the feelings of ordinary people, the NATO strategists have resorted to a new trick. The cornerstone of their arguments is now the thesis about the parallelism and inseparability of two processes -- preparation for the deployment of new U.S. missiles in the FRG on the one hand and talks with the Soviet Union which could "in the event of favorable outcome" render "arms upgrading" superfluous on the other. This is how the "dual decision" formula was invented.

It is possible to speak of a certain division of roles: Bonn has quite obviously been ordered to pacify the public with the prospect of giving up "arms upgrading" in the event of success at the Geneva talks.

This is why people on the banks of the Rhine exalted with such verbosity the "dual" character of the "missile decision." Bonn circles impressed upon the public that the United States is sincerely interested in a positive outcome at the Geneva talks and that this dialogue may render altogether superfluous the deployment of U.S. Pershings on West German territory.

Today former Chancellor H. Schmidt is already publicly voicing doubts about whether Washington is conducting the Geneva talks with due earnestness. Delayed insight? Hardly. As early as the spring of 1981, as DER SPIEGEL wrote, H. Schmidt's cabinet at the time was only paying lip service to the two components of the NATO decision. Practical preparations for the deployment of missiles were already going ahead at full speed. It was becoming more and more apparent that NATO's famous "dual decision" was in actual fact a "single track" decision for the deployment of new U.S. missiles in central Europe.

Now the camouflage has been finally cast off. FRG Defense Minister M. Woerner no longer considers it necessary to wave the olive branch, even for appearance's sake only. In an interview with Saar radio he recently declared that he considers it unlikely that Geneva would produce a result which would make it possible to avoid "arms upgrading" in the West.

And so, the dual character of the "missile decision" has been shown to be a bluff. Bonn fully supports Reagan's barren "zero option" which has deadlocked the Geneva talks, thus giving the Pentagon and NATO a formal pretext to proceed with "arms upgrading."

During the process of the psychological conditioning of the population, the NATO circles have shamelessly exploited the people's need for a sense of confidence and security and cynically misused this natural need for their own unseemly purposes. The concept according to which the country's military security could be assured only and exclusively within the NATO framework and with reliance upon the United States has been the "alpha" and the "omega" of Bonn's propaganda throughout the FRG's existence. The presence of a considerable U.S. nuclear arsenal on FRG territory is skillfully used to create an illusion of security. The level of security has been set in direct proportion to the scale of U.S. military presence in the FRG. It has been persistently impressed upon the public that the closer the military-political ties between the FRG and the United States, the more peacefully West German citizens will be able to sleep.

Today it is becoming more and more obvious that it is "arms upgrading" itself that leads to a separation between the interests of U.S. security and the interests of the security of West European U.S. allies, since it allows the United States to wage war from foreign territory and with foreign lives and to "Europeanize" the nuclear conflict in the hope that the United States itself will remain outside that conflict.

It is sufficient to trace the refinements in Washington's strategy which have been caused by the rapid advances in military equipment to become convinced of how inconsistent Bonn's concept of national security is. The preparation for a "first strike" is the pivot of the Pentagon's nuclear strategy and the nuclear missile potential concentrated between the Elbe and the Rhine is the main tool for its implementation. West Germany, saturated with U.S. mass destruction means, finds itself in a trap. The deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles will finally clinch the FRG's role as a hostage to U.S. aggressive policy.

In fact, as we can see, the apologists of NATO's "missile decision" have no real arguments. They use disinformation, crude intimidation, and blatant fraud as "ersatz" arguments. The latest propaganda feat by the Atlantic tightrope walkers consists of the argument that supposedly nothing but the threat of missile deployment will force the USSR to compromise.

They further claim that matters will start moving only after the Pershings have been deployed, and then the Russians will finally come to an agreement. In a word, U.S. missiles mean a guarantee of success at disarmament talks? This really is the height of cynicism!

Not relying too much on the weight of such arguments, some people here are preparing "arguments" in the form of police actions and legal clauses aimed at stepping up persecutions for participation in antimissile demonstrations. U.S. troops in the FRG are also preparing for clashes with protesting citizens; they are taking extraordinary measures for the security of military bases, especially those where deployment of the new nuclear missiles is planned. All these fact confirm that the skill of the NATO masters of disinformation is not bringing the desired results.

They will not manage to confuse the antimissile movement, to split it, or to reduce it to nothing. Its members welcomed with deep interest the recent statement by the Soviet Government which calls on all states to find a solution to the urgent tasks of limiting and reducing arms, nuclear arms first and foremost, and to return to the path of detente, both political and military. They see this document as a confirmation of the USSR's constructive approach toward these most important tasks of our times and express support for the Soviet proposal to freeze nuclear arms and restrict their modernization. This position is in opposition to the policy of reckless morals, pursued by those who will never understand the wisdom in the words spoken by Rabelais, incorrigible lover of life, brilliant writer, and wise man: "Man's reason is stronger than his fists."

## KOHL'S GOVERNMENT STATEMENT NEGATIVELY ASSESSED

### 'Groundless Claims' Against USSR

LD101840 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Bonn June 10 TASS -- FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl has made a government statement in the Bundestag, in which he dwelt, in particular, on issues of East-West relations and the results of the Williamsburg conference of seven capitalist countries.

On his forthcoming visit to the USSR, he said: "We seek to conduct conversations with East European states, especially the Soviet Union, at all levels and lend these conversations a deeper character wherever possible."

The chancellor pointed out that "as before, mutally beneficial trade with East European countries based on economically reasonable terms remins an essential element of stabilizing East-West relations."

In the same breath Helmut Kohl heaped praise on the Williamsburg statement of the "Big Seven" making it seem to be a kind of a "message of peace," although the contents of this document attest to the fact that the West is going to escalate the race of arms, first and foremost nuclear arms, and extend NATO's zone of responsibility by including in it first of all Japan. He presented Tokyo's alignment with U.S. aggressive course and the North Atlantic bloc as response to a mythical "Soviet threat."

Touching on the West's economic problems, the head of the West German Government expressed dissatisfaction with the fact that the United States has not yet taken "practical steps to alleviate the currency and financial positions of its partners."

Helmut Kohl's Government statement contained groundless claims about the Soviet Union, which was alleged to be "procrastinating Geneva talks." The chancellor passed over in silence the numerous peace initiatives and proposals of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community.

At the same time he praised Washington's militarist course and reiterated support for the ill-famed "zero option" proposed by Reagan, which, as is known, is directed at gaining unilateral military advantages over the USSR and serves to exonerate the U.S. Administration's unwillingness to take the Geneva talks out of the impasse. Clearly wanting to please Washington once again, Kohl presented "Reagan's zero" as "an ideal option" for resolving the problem of nuclear missiles.

After declaring that "we regard with understanding the Soviet Union's requirements in ensuring its security, which stem from historical reasons," the chancellor alleged, contrary to logic and commonly known facts, that the Soviet Union "is threatening the West with its excessive armaments."

The statement also contained Bonn's approval of NATO's dangerous decision to deploy in Western Europe, first of all the FRG, some 600 new U.S. first-strike nuclear-missile weapons, against which the majority of the population in West Germany and other countries unwilling to become nuclear hostages of Washington, are vigorously protesting.

## 'Unconditional Solidarity' With U.S.

DW121915 Moscow in German to Germany 1600 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Text] Esteemed listeners, Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl delivered a government statement at the FRG Bundestag on the results of the summit meeting held by seven Western countries in Williamsburg. Vladimir Ostrogorskiy comments on it today:

Bonn's latest government statement is another proof of the FRG Government's course toward unconditional solidarity with the Reagan administration's aggressive policy. At the Williamsburg consultation, and now also in the Bundestag, the federal chancellor supported the Reagan policy in all its most essential points. In this respect Bonn has outdone all other European partners of the United States. The actual renunciation of defending the FRG monetary and economic interests in Williamsburg by the leadership of the current government coalition in Bonn first of all ought to remain a concern of the FRG proper. If Bonn is lacking the firmness regarding the American banks' high discount rates or the discrimination of the FRG exports on the U.S. market, then this, above all, will be detrimental to the FRG's economy. One will have to pay for it with a lack of and more expensive investment capital, with an increase in state indebtedness, as well as with low economic growth rates and with galopping unemployment.

A different matter is the Bonn leadership's actual renunciation of the defense of FRG interests in the field of security and international policy. This position demonstrated in Williamsburg and reiterated in the Bundestag actually amounts to supporting the Reagan administration's adventurous plans in Europe. This is why it represents a great threat to all European peoples, and -- considering the role played by Europe in the world -- one even might say that it constitutes a great threat to all mankind.

In Williamsburg and later on also in the Bundestag the FRG chancellor expressed his virtual agreement with President Reagan on such issues whose solution in the American manner may plunge all peoples into the inferno of an atomic conflagration. What Bonn actually supported was the creation of a global military coalition of the West against the socialist countries. It advocated the frantic arms race with strategic nuclear arms on the earth and in outer space, as planned by Washington. With both hands Bonn voted for West Europe's and, above all, the FRG's transformation into a basis for the American nuclear first-strike weapons -- the Pershing-II and cruise missiles.

With the absolutely baseless allegation that the USSR was blocking the Geneva negotiations Mr Kohl made his "deep" obeisance to the United States' obstructionist tactics in the negotiations on arms control and disarmament. This is a position which can hardly be explained, for it contradicts the FRG's interests and ignores the FRG's special situation at the interface of two military-political alliances in Europe -- the interface which the Reagan administration intends to transform into the line of harshest confrontation and maybe even into the frontline of atomic war. And this position, of course, contradicts Bonn's assurances of adhering to the historical pledge of the German state not to allow the outbreak of a new military conflict from the German soil.

In the light of the aforementioned facts the intention proclaimed by the current leadership in Bonn that continuity will be maintained in the FRG policy looks rather peculiar. Are these words possibly to be understood in such a way that a return to the political maxims of that time is meant when Bonn obediently was following all moves in Washington's policy of confrontation and its policy of cold war? If Bonn at the time sometimes balked at Washington, it did so only when a trace of reason appeared at the White House.

Since that time, important changes have taken place in the world. Nuclear and other explosive stocks have considerably grown. The risk everyone will run who spreads sparks of tension in the international arena has also grown accordingly. This applies primarily to the FRG with its unprecedented and unparalleled concentration of weapons -- its own as well as foreign weapons.

However, there is yet another essential difference between West Germany's past and the present situation. In the past, support for the United States' adventurous plans against the socialist community was not at variance with the Federal Republic's interest in the continuation of cooperation with the socialist states, because this cooperation was still in the buds. Now, however, the Federal Republic has a lot to lose. At the time the FRG chancellor stressed that Bonn gave unconditional priority to the strengthening of relations with the United States before it considered any other directions in its foreign policy.

Every government has the right to set foreign policy priorities. It should be noted, however, that the relations between the FRG and the United States must not be strengthened solely on the basis of Bonn accommodating to all of Washington's wishes, but must also be formed on the basis of a partnership considering each partner's legitimate interests. This is all the more important if the other partner is a nation like the FRG which, due to its importance in the West, holds one of the first places and in some cases even the first place.

Judging by the government statement in the Bundestag, Bonn has chosen a different road -- a road which leads past the realities of our time. However, the history of German imperialism and subsequently the history of the Federal Republic proves that the refusal to accept realities can bring nothing good.

## SPAIN'S ROLE IN NATO MEETINGS 'BEWILDERING'

PM13118 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Vernikov "Notes Apropos": "Justified Bewilderment"]

[Text] Madrid -- Spanish Defense Minister N. Serra participated for the first time in the meetings of the NATO Military Planning Committee which ended the other day in Brussels. This information caused a flood of commentaries in the Spanish press, the general tenor of which can be described in one word -- bewilderment.

The commentators' logic is as follows: If the Socialist government has stated publicly or on more than one occasion that it is "freezing" Spain's integration in the NATO military organs, then why did the defense minister participate in the work of the Military Planning Committee, one of the bloc's top bodies?

The bewilderment was not dispelled by N. Serra's statement that on instructions from the government he would not be signing the final communique. A further reason for the public's reaction was the minister's announcement that the Spanish Armed Forces would participate in the forthcoming NATO joint military maneuvers, noting that participation was "necessary in order to improve the Army's combat readiness." Obviously it was all this, taken together, that enabled NATO Secretary General J. Luns to state, with thinly disguised satisfaction, that "Spain is effectively a party to the communique."

One of its main provisions was confirmation of support for the so-called NATO "dual decision" on the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in some bloc countries at the end of this year. "And although Spain can disclaim all responsibility on this matter, since it was not in the bloc when the decision was made in December 1979," N. Serra said, "our appreciation of the position of the other NATO countries was already expressed clearly enough by the prime minister during his visit to the FRG." In other words, despite the Spanish public's sharp reaction to F. Gonzalez' sensational declaration of support for the deployment of the Euromissiles, the government's viewpoint remains the same.

New accents have appeared, however. As the paper EL PAIS wrote, the defense minister has made the country's integration in NATO conditional on its admission to the Common Market. Recently, Madrid officially rejected the idea that the one was dependent on the other, clearly frightened of losing the electorate's respect for the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, which had opposed Spain's full membership of the North Atlantic bloc.

The government head admits that there is a growing movement in Spain in favor of withdrawal from the Atlantic community and an immediate referendum on the question of the country's membership, which is threatening national interests.

## SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER QUOTED ON NUCLEAR ISSUE

PM091503 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 1 Jun 83 Second Edition p 5

[A. Moiseyev report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] Will Spain join the nuclear nonproliferation treaty? This question is being examined by our government. It has been discussed in particular at the talks on Spain's entry into the Common Market and the European Community's other organs, Euratom, for instance. Spain will have to comply with Euratom safeguards. Naturally, we place emphasis on the utilization of nuclear power for peaceful purposes. Spain has no plans for utilizing nuclear power for military aims.

This is the answer given to our correspondent yesterday by Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran Lopez, currently in Moscow on an official visit, during the Minister's meeting with Soviet and foreign journalists at the USSR Foreign Ministry press center on Zubovskiy Avenue.

Apart from that, Mr Fernando Moran Lopez stated that his country wishes to develop good relations with all states. He particularly emphasized that the prospects for Soviet-Spanish cooperation are very extensive and that relations between the two countries should continue to develop successfully. The minister noted that Spain supports the idea of balanced and gradual nuclear disarmament and wants a maximum reduction of medium-range nuclear devices in Europe to be achieved.

## SOVIET-FINNISH TALKS POSITIVELY ASSESSED

### Koivisto Thanks USSR

PM131202 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Mr Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to the USSR Council of Ministers:

As my official visit to the USSR comes to an end, I want to thank you for the very warm reception accorded to me and the persons accompanying me.

The talks I had with the Soviet leaders were a continuation of the fine tradition of personal meetings at summit level between our countries. Our meetings and conversations were substantive and useful and opened up future prospects.

Our stay in the Ukraine suitably enhanced my knowledge of the Soviet Union and Soviet people.

During the official visit a historic document was signed in Moscow. The term of the 1948 Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between our countries was extended into the next millennium. This reaffirmed the stability and continuity of our mutual relations and their independence of short-term fluctuations in international politics. I am sure that the good relations of trust between Finland and the Soviet Union will continue to develop steadily on the basis of the 1948 treaty for benefit of both countries.

I would like once again to express thanks for the splendid and interesting program which was prepared for me, my wife, and the accompanying persons and for the cordial hospitality.

[Signed] Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland

### PRAVDA Editorial

PM131404 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "An Example of Good-Neighborliness"]

[Text] Relations of good-neighborliness link the Soviet Union and Finland. They are developing successfully and dynamically. This is once again indicated by the results of the Soviet-Finnish talks held in Moscow during the official visit by Finnish President Mauno Koivisto. These results and the documents signed in the course of the talks, as was noted at the latest CPSU Central Committee Politburo session, constitute an important new step in the consistent development of all-round cooperation between the USSR and Finland and make a useful contribution to strengthening peace and security in Europe.

The Soviet-Finnish meetings and talks took place in the traditional atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. Both sides expressed deep satisfaction with the high standard and effectiveness of the multifaceted ties between the Soviet Union and Finland -- ties based on the unshakable foundation of the 1948 Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

The conclusion of the treaty is inextricably linked with the main highway in the development of relations between the two countries, for which the foundations were laid by the decree signed by V.I. Lenin on recognizing Finland's state independence.

The annals of Soviet-Finnish relations, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted, have now been augmented by another vivid chapter: the protocol on extending the treaty for another 20-year period has been signed. This is the third time it has been extended ahead of schedule. This indicates our states' determination to continue to follow the tried and tested course of friendship, mutual understanding, and cooperation.

The 35-year experience of the treaty's operation has convincingly shown its historical value and unfading significance for our peoples' mutual relations. It plays an important part in ensuring the security of Finland and the USSR's northwestern borders and is an effective factor for strengthening peace and stability in northern Europe and the continent as a whole.

The extension of the Soviet-Finnish treaty is a major political event not only for our countries, but also in the international plane, since it accords with the aims of preserving and consolidating the all-European detente process. The value of the example of completely equitable cooperation without interference in each other's internal affairs and based on strict observance of sovereignty and mutual respect for each other's interests is indisputable. Broad economic ties which are really advantageous to both sides are not aggravated by any discrimination or artificial restrictions. It is planned to extend the long-term program for this cooperation until the year 2000. The program has a useful supplement in the protocol signed during the visit on cooperation in the sphere of agriculture and the production of food products. In general good-neighborliness and friendship between the USSR and Finland -- and everyone can see this -- are not subject to the fluctuations of the international situation, and are oriented firmly toward the future. They can serve as the prototype not only of peaceful, proper ties between states with different social systems and ideologies, but of relations of real friendship, mutual respect, and mutual trust. Finland, its prsident stressed, will purposefully and unswervingly follow the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen line."

The USSR and Finland cooperate quite well in the noble cause of strengthening peace and international security. The idea of convening an all-European conference on security and cooperation was born in Moscow and put into practice in Helsinki. We now value the efforts of Finnish diplomacy at the Madrid meeting of the 35 states. The Soviet Union does not merely support Finland's proposal on a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, it is prepared to promote its establishment. Morever the USSR has also proposed to discuss with interested parties the questions of giving the Baltic sea nuclear-free status. This major new initiative has evoked a wide positive response.

At present, when the United States and NATO are frenziedly building up arms and Europe is threatened with the danger of the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in its Western section, the Soviet Union and Finland came out firmly in favor of curbing the arms race and noted the importance of achieving concrete agreements at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

The pledge unilaterally adopted by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and also the proposal on concluding a treaty -- open to all countries -- on the mutual nonuse of military force and on maintaining relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO member-states are convincing examples of concern for strenthening peace and the desire to prevent nuclear castrophe. As the Finnish side noted, conducting a dialogue on the basis of this initiative would help improve the international atmosphere and prevent any use of military force in relations between states.

The two sides are deeply convinced of the need for a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests and the production of chemical weapons, for the elimination of stockpiles of these weapons, and for the prevention of the militarization of space.

The determination to promote the continuation of the process of strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe, which began in Helsinki, is inherent in the positions of both the USSR and Finland. The return of international relations in general onto the path of detente has been proclaimed by both states as the most important task of their policy. This is the high road of lasting peace and flourishing international cooperation.

How the two lines in modern international life contrast! At the conference of the capitalist "Seven" in Williamsburg and the NATO council session in Paris, the United States displays a passion for the policy of diktat and imposes a course of confrontation and the arms race. The USSR, invariably true to the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence, implements them in practice in relations with states belonging to the other system, puts forward constructive initiatives and resolutely upholds the cause of peace. This policy enjoys the unanimous support of all the Soviet people and the growing sympathy of hundreds of millions of people in the world. The future is on its side.

## COMMENTATORS ASSESS THATCHER ELECTION VICTORY

### Opposition 'Lacked Unity'

LD110414 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] The parliamentary elections which took place in Great Britain yesterday brought victory to the ruling Conservative Party, which gained 42 percent of the votes, to obtain an absolute majority of seats in the lower chamber of Parliament. The leading opposition party, the Labour Party, was supported by 31 percent of the electorate. The SDP-Liberal Alliance, with 26 percent of the votes, took third place.

Here is the latest news commentary with Igor Surguchev at the microphone:

Naturally the question arises: Why did the Thatcher government -- whose rule has been marked by a serious overall deterioration of Britain's economic situation, an unprecedented growth in unemployment, and an assault on the standard of living and the trade-union freedoms of the working people -- retain power? I shall try to answer this.

There is no doubt that strong dissatisfaction exists in the Britsh Isles over the anti-worker economic and militarist pro-American foreign policy of the Tory Cabinet, and this was confirmed by the results of the poll. The opposition parties together took more votes than the ruling party. The opponents of the Tories received the support of 58 percent of the British electorate. However, these were divided. The lack of unity among the opposition played perhaps the primary role in the Conservative victory. They were also aided by the majority system of voting which operates in the country, under which 42 percent ensured an absolute majority of seats for the Conservatives in the House of Commons. The ruling party succeeced in extracting the maximum benefit from temporary, short-term factors favoring it, by which I mean first of all the mood of euphoria which remains among some British people in connection with Britain's victory of the armed conflict with Argentina, as well as a certain temporary, seasonal -- if I can put it that way -- improvement in the economic indicators, making it possible for the Tories to speak of a revival of the British economy. The government's tactical ploy in calling an early election also paid dividends. It took this step fearing that in the near future economic troubles may worsen, and the country's antiwar movement would swell still more in connection with the approach of deployment dates for the U.S. nuclear missiles in Britain.

The Thatcher cabinet also exploited to its advantage the perceptible fall in the rate of inflation. True, this fall has been accompanied by a sharp fall in the purchasing power of the population, and almost a tripling of the army of unemployed, which, according to official figures, number 3.2 million people.

But the ruling party put these extremely negative results of its rule, like the general slump in the economy, down to the so-called world crisis. The Tories were clearly appealing to the petty bourgeoisie to that category of the population which, at times of economic and social upheaval, often leans towards conservative and reactionary forces, seeing in them a strong hand capable, supposedly, of defending its interests.

It is hardly necessary to say how unfounded such hopes turn out to be. Foot, the leader of the Labour Party, called the Conservative victory a tragedy for the nation. In the Labour view, it signifies the onset of even harder times for the British working people.

## 'Carefully Orchestrated Campaign'

PM132222 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[Arkadiy Maslennikov "Commentator's Column": "The British Election"]

[Text] London -- The results of the 9 June early British parliamentary election have been announced. According to preliminary calculations, the Conservatives have won 393 seats. The Labour Party will have 208 seats in the new House of Commons. The Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance will have 21 seats. The Conservatives' victory was the result primarily of indoctrination of public opinion on an unprecedented scale and intensity, for which all the main mass news media as well as the ruling party's vast resources were mobilized. It was drummed into the electorate that the Thatcher government is not to blame for increased unemployment and the slump in production, which are allegedly due entirely to the influence of the world economic crisis and the backwardness of the British economy, inherited from the past. At the same time, signs of an improvement in the economic situation, particularly the fall in the inflation rate, are loudly proclaimed as an achievement for the ruling party. One important method of influencing the electorate's consciousness was whipping up chauvinist sentiments, especially over the Falklands conflict, and kindling anticommunist, militarist hysteria, in which the tone was set by the Tory leadership itself.

Papers and magazines and radio and television companies, which are controlled by monopolies, highlighted and stressed mainly the negative aspects of the Labour Party's program and activity. The Labourites had to combat not only their political opponents but also a carefully orchestrated campaign against them in the mass news media.

The voting was undoubtedly affected by the Labour Party split more than 2 years ago, as a result of which a group of influential politicians left the party and formed the Social Democratic Party. And although their bid, in conjunction with the Liberals, to become the chief opposition force in Parliament failed, the Social Democrats managed to take with them a significant number of traditional Labour supporters, which ultimately played into the Conservatives' hands.

The fact that the Conservative Party stays in power in Britain for another 5 years means that British working people and the country's peace-loving and progressive forces face a difficult struggle in defense of the people's democratic rights and social gains and for the conduct of a constructive, independent foreign policy course.

## Consolidation of Power

LD132151 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 13 Jun 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] After success for the Conservatives in the general elections there is a hullaballoo in government circles in London. The Tories are drunk with their victory over the Labour opposition. The British news media see it as a sensation, a miracle. However, there is no miracle. There is power and capital. It is well known that the self-same mass media in Britain, the television, radio and press basically are in the hands of the Conservative Party and they worked with all their might in favor of that party during the election campaign.

No mean role in the Tory success was played by the Falklands crisis when British propaganda whipped up a chauvinist campaign. In the final analysis, all these things, along with the split in the Labour Party, led to victory for the Tories in the general elections.

The London papers are now observing that Margaret Thatcher has decided to concentrate still further authority in her own hands, putting her basic supporters in the most senior cabinet posts. The cabinet reshuffle was swift and merciless. You already know that British Foreign Secretary Pym was fired. He has been replaced by Howe, the chancellor of the exchequer, who has handed over his portfolio to Lawson, the former energy secretary. These changes, notes Safer, a commentator with CBS television, aim to leave only figures who support Margaret Thatcher's uncompromising and harsh policy.

Now, the London SUNDAY TIMES says, she will be able virtually unimpeded to implement her course without fearing any opposition from various groups within the Conservative Party. Western observers are predicting that a direct consequence of this will be further reduction in state expenditure on social needs, the worsening of the material position of British working people and still closer cooperation between London and the Reagan administration and NATO. It is not for nothing that Atlanticists, and in particular NATO Secretary General Luns, have expressed profound satisfaction at the fact that the Conservatives have remained at the helm of State rule, which, as Luns put it, means further support for the Atlantic alliance at all levels.

Furthermore, no one can deny, although Luns does not say this, the London OBSERVER writes, that with the defeat of the Labour Party at the elections the possibility has disappeared of there occurring in NATO any strong opposition to plans to deploy Cruise missiles and Pershing IIs on the territory of West Europe.

## U.S. LEBANESE POSITIONS IN MIDEAST EYED

### 'Semblance' of Efforts

LD131629 Moscow TASS in English 1226 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 13 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev writes: Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens has declared that Tel Aviv is not going to withdraw its troops despite the losses they are suffering as a result of guerrilla operations.

This statement by the Israeli "hawk" shows that Tel Aviv's ruling circles are still banking on expansion and violence in relations with Arab neighbors and aiming to partition Lebanon and annex its southern regions.

One's attention is drawn to the fact that in conditions where the aggressor continues arrogantly to refuse to leave occupied Lebanese lands, somebody is trying to replace the demand for an early and unqualified fulfillment of UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 with the problem of the withdrawal from Lebanon of the Syrian peace-keeping contingent which is staying there in accordance with decisions taken at a pan-Arab level.

In the meantime, the position of Syria is consistent and clearly defined. The leaders of that country have said repeatedly that the Syrian troops are ready to leave Lebanon on the condition that the Israeli occupation troops will be withdrawn from there. At the same time, as the Syrian news agency SANA has emphasised once again, Damascus vigorously rejects the Lebanese-Israeli agreement as posing a threat to the security of the Syrian Arab Republic and failing to meet the interests of normalising the situation around Lebanon.

Clearly seeking to mislead Arab public opinion and conceal their own unseemly aims in the region, the sponsors of that agreement, the United States, have of late been trying to create the semblance of a certain "coordination of efforts" between the United States and the USSR in relation to the Lebanese crisis. Such claims were made, for instance, by U.S. envoy in the Middle East Morris Draper.

It will be relevant to recall in this connection that the incumbent U.S. Administration categorically objects to the Soviet Union and the Palestinians being drawn into the quest for a Middle East settlement. As to the Soviet Union, it invariably supported and supports the Arabs' struggle against Israeli aggression, for the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine to national self-determination and the creation of an independent state of its own. A just Middle East settlement should be based on the withdrawal of the Israeli aggressors from all the occupied lands, including Lebanon. The U.S. occupation troops, acting in close contact with the Israeli aggressors in order to achieve common aims which run counter to the vital interests of the Arab peoples and states, and represent a grave threat to their security and independence, have no business to do in Lebanese territory as well.

### Optimism Criticized

LD132240 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 13 Jun 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Excerpts] Eli Salim, the Lebanese foreign minister, has ended his week-long visit to the United States. He met Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, and other U.S. officials.

The chief of Lebanese diplomacy and his U.S. colleagues are giving a public demonstration of optimism on the implementation of the so-called peace settlement between Lebanon and Israel which was concluded with the active participation of Washington.

But there are no special grounds for such optimism. Opposition is growing towards this agreement, which is viewed as setting up a military protectorate in Lebanon itself.

The creators of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement state that the stumbling block of its implementation is allegedly Syria. That is turning everything upside down. Syria, not Israel, which invaded Lebanon and is not about to withdraw its troops from that country, is being represented as a potential source of tension. So there you are.

Recently the extraordinary session of the Arab People's Congress ended in Damascus. Those taking part in it adopted a political declaration containing sharp criticism of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. It notes that this separate capitulatory document tears Lebanon away from the rest of the Arab world and places it under the control of the United States and Israel, turning it into a base for further penetration by imperialism and Zionism into the Arab world and infringing on the sovereignty and territorial unity of the country.

Latest reports from Tel-Aviv give further confirmation that such conclusions are correct. Debates are currently in full swing in the ruling circles in Israel on when, and under what conditions, Israeli troops should be withdrawn from Lebanon. The opposition Labor Party, playing on the feelings of many voters -- the elections to the Knesset are not far off -- has proposed pulling back Israeli troops to a so-called buffer security zone in the south of Lebanon. It gave as the motive for its demand the fact that Israeli troops are more frequently falling victim in the partisan war and that the continued presence of the Israeli Army in the Al-Biqa' Valley and at the approach routes to Beirut brings the threat of new confrontation. It is a question not of withdrawing troops but of pulling them back to new positions in southern Lebanon. But even this proposal from Begin's rivals has caused alarm in the Israeli Government and in Washington. Begin has categorically denied the possibility of even a partial pullback of Israeli troops.

Anxiety over even a partial pullback of Israeli troops to a position only a few kilometers south of Beirut has been expressed also by representatives of the Pentagon and the State Department in conversations with Israeli officials. All this shows that neither Tel Aviv nor Washington is interested in eliminating the Israeli occupation regime from a considerable part of Lebanese territory.

## USSR BODIES GREET JORDANIAN KING, PRIME MINISTER

PM091400 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to King Husayn bin Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan conveying to him and to the Jordanian people cordial greetings on the occasion of the country's national holiday, Independence Day and Army Day.

In a reply telegram the King of Jordan has expressed on his own behalf, and on behalf of his country's people and government, deep gratitude and appreciation for the greetings and good wishes, and has wished further progress and prosperity to the friendly Soviet people.

The telegrams express confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Jordan will continue to develop for the good of the two countries' peoples and in the interests of establishing a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

The USSR Council of Ministers has sent a telegram to Jordan's Prime Minister M. Badran, greeting him on the occasion of the country's national day, Independence Day and Army Day.

In a telegram in reply M. Badran has expressed gratitude for the greetings and has wished further progress and flourishing to the friendly Soviet people.

The telegrams express confidence that the friendly Soviet-Jordanian relations will continue to expand and strengthen.

## MOSCOW MEETING MARKS LIBYAN EVACUATION DAY

PM130742 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] A public soiree was held in Moscow 8 June to mark a memorable date in the Libyan people's lives -- Evacuation Day. Taking part was M. Sha'ban, secretary of the People's Committee of the Libyan Jamahiriyah People's Bureau.

## BRIEFS

UZBEKS END VISIT TO TRIPOLI -- The visit to Tripoli, capital of Libya, by representatives of Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, has ended. The two cities are connected with fraternal ties. During their stay the Tashkent representatives visited a number of industrial and agricultural establishments in Tripoli and acquainted themselves with life in the city. They also told about Uzbekistan's achievements in the social and economic fields. During talks held with municipality officials in Tripoli, the possibility of further developing friendly relations between the two cities was discussed. An agreement was also signed stipulating cooperation between the residents of Tripoli and Tashkent. The document stipulates an exchange of representatives, strengthening the ranks of artists and sportsmen, holding joint exhibitions, and sharing experiences in upgrading urban economy. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 7 Jun 83 GF]

## UZBEK PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD

GF131721 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 May 83 p 1

[Excerpts] The 10th Plenum of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee was held on 30 May 1983. Comrade N.D. Khudayberiyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, addressed the plenum with a report on the progress of fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the instructions of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on expanding the production of consumer goods and the additional measures for maintaining consumer goods through 1983-85. Participating in the discussion of this report were Comrades M.M. Musakhanov, Tashkent Obkom first secretary; K.K. Kamalov, Karakalpak Obkom first secretary; N.R. Radzhabov, Uzbek construction minister; R.S. Ashuraliyev, Samarkand Obkom first secretary; V.A. Khaydurov, Syrdar'ya Obkom first secretary; K.U. Umarov, Fergana Obkom first secretary; S.R. Niazov, director of the Andizhan Cotton Fabric Combine; K.P. Dudin, Taskhent Gorkom second secretary; R.A. Abbasova, secretary of the party organization of the Dzhizak Knitted-Goods Factory; M.K. Kurbanov, Uzbek minister of light industry; V.I. Klimova, a weaver at the Bukhara Cotton Fabric Combine; R.Y. Yusupov, director of the Uzbek Metallurgical Factory; M.K. Khasanov, Uzbek minister of trade; A.N. Nazarov, director of the Lenin Cotton Cleaning Factory; G.N. Nasreddinov, Uzbek minister of local industry; and T.D. Dzhurayev, director of the Namangan Silk Fabric Combine.

Comrade N.N. Tarasov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of light industry, delivered a speech to the participants in the plenum. Comrade Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech at the plenum. Corresponding resolutions were made on questions discussed.

Comrade L.F. Bobikin, chief of the light industry and consumer goods department of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the plenum. The plenum of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee reviewed organizational questions. The Central Committee plenum relieved Comrade L.I. Gbekov of his commitments as member of the Bureau and second secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee because of his transfer to another job. The Central Committee plenum elected Comrade T.N. Osetrov to be the second secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee. The Central Committee plenum elected Comrade V.K. Mikhaylov, first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, to be a member of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. With this the plenum of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee concluded its work.

Hearing and discussing the report of N.D. Khudayberdiyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, on the progress of the fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the instructions of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the expansion of production of consumer goods and the additional measures for maintaining consumer goods through 1983-85, the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee plenum notes that the republic's party, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organs guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress and the 20th Congress of the Uzbekistan Communist Party are making definite efforts to increase the production and improvement of the variety and quality of consumer goods and for the further composite use of the available reserves and capabilities for these purposes.

A number of large-scale enterprises and production units have been put in action for the production of yarn, cotton and silk fabrics, knitted goods, shoes, furniture, enameled plates and goods of social, cultural, and economic significance. Many enterprises carried out reconstruction and technical rearmament projects and this allowed not only for the increase of production volume, but also allowed for the production of new kinds of goods to meet the increasing demand of population. The contribution of the heavy industry and machine construction enterprises to the production of goods for the people has been increased considerably. The production of goods from local materials and materials extracted from production processes is developing every year. The construction of branches for the large-scale enterprises in the small cities, rayon centers, and inhabited agricultural areas, where there are inherited labor resources has emerged as one of the most effective directions in developing production sectors. Within 2 years over 100 branches and workshops have been put into action. Textile branches are being constructed at a high rate, which is 2 to 3 times faster than the normal rate. During this period 21 enterprises with a total annual capacity of 20,600 tons of yarn and 180 million meters of stern cotton fabrics were constructed. The various labor forms of home-work in the republic which contribute to the production of goods for the large families, the disabled, and the pensioned are widely developing in the republic.

Positively assessing what has been achieved, the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee plenum at the same time considers that the achieved level of consumer goods production does not completely meet the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The demand for many kinds of consumer goods has not yet been completely met and in connection with that, a state of discrepancy has occurred between the growth of production output and the daily income of the population. The individual ministries, departments, union, and subordinate union enterprises did not fulfill their plans in 1981 and 1982 for the production of priority essential goods and mass demand goods.

The Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee plenum points out that increasing the production of consumer goods and spreading the spheres of service combined with the Food Program are considered to be major part of the social program emphasized by the 26th CPSU Congress and have to be the constant focus of attention of the party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs and the republic's ministries and departments. The Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum resolves:

1. The major task of all the party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs, ministries, departments, and subordinate union enterprises is to further improve the work for the use of all reserves and capabilities to verify constantly the demand of the population for miscellaneous and high-quality consumer goods. In their practical work in this direction they should constantly remember that the instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress on the production of goods for the population and the development of services spheres are the main concern of the party. Not less than 350 million rubles worth of consumer goods should be produced.

]. The obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, and Council of Ministers of the Karakalpak Autonomous Republic; the oblast, city and rayon soviet executive committees should improve economic control over the fulfillment of the plans and tasks for the production of consumer goods.

3. The Uzbek SSR State Planning Committee together with the ministries, departments, union, subordinate union enterprises, and the executive committees of the people's deputies councils which are involved in setting up the annual economic and social development plans of the Uzbek SSR should take the necessary measures for the more production of consumer goods.

4. The Uzbek SSR Trade Ministry and [word indistinct] should increase the responsibility of the trade organizations for supplying the population with the consumer goods.

5. The party obkoms and industry, construction, and assembling ministries and departments should radically change their attitude toward the construction of the enterprises which produce goods for people. They should concentrate on these projects the necessary material resources, manpower and mechanisms, and maintain their timely operation; they should continuously prepare exploitation cadres and create for them normal living and working conditions; and should exploit the introduced capabilities at a standard rate.

6. The party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms and the party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations should raise the level of the political upbringing work at the enterprises; widely spread socialist emulation for consumer goods production; constantly achieve styles and methods of the organized political work in the labor collectives; widely introduce brigade forms of labor organization and style and should strengthen production and labor discipline and wage a profound struggle for improving the quality and assortment of goods for people and for the rational and economized use of material and labor resources.

7. The editorial staff of the republic and oblast newspapers and the radio and television should regularly elucidate the work of unions and enterprises which achieve high results in fulfilling the production tasks for discharging high-quality goods for people.

The Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee plenum expressed assurance that the republic's Communists and all workers will put forth all their energy to increase the production of high-quality consumer goods and that they will make their contribution to the fulfillment of the major economic task specified by the 26th CPSU Congress for further developing the prosperity of the Soviet people.

## BRIEFS

MOLDAVIAN SUPREME SOVIET -- A comprehensive progarm for the production of consumer goods for the 11th Five-Year Plan period and for the period up to 1990 has been worked out in Moldavia. Paramount significance is alloted to the mastery of new types of goods and a significant expansion of the variety of consumer goods. These facts were listed today at a session of the Supreme Soviet of the republic. Together with this, said those who made speeches, reserves are not yet being fully implemented in the republic, and non-fulfillment of plan tasks is being allowed. In a number of cases, Soviet economic organs are tolerating the absence of the simplest goods in shops, are striving to acquire them on the side instead of organizing the production of these goods in situ. Measures have been mapped out to remove insufficiences. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 3 Jun 83 LD]

ESTONIAN PARTY AKTIV-- The republican meeting of the party aktive held in Tallinn today has discussed tasks deriving from the report submitted by Comrade Andropov at the celebration meeting devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The main speaker at the meeting was Estonian Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary Vaino. He, as well as other speakers, referred to the immense advantages of the single economic complex of the union republics. Those present at the meeting devoted their attention to the timely performance of the pledges for the delivery of goods and the further intensification of production. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 3 Jun 83 LD]

## WEATHER, CROP STATUS FOR END OF MAY REPORTED

PM101230 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Jun 83 p 2

[USSR Hydrometeorological Center report by Agrometeorologist Ye. Zverintseva: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] The warm weather persisted over the greater part of the European territory in the last 10 days of May, and in the first half of the 10-day period it was hot. The maximum air temperature rose to 26-32 degrees. At the same time in the east of the Northern Region and in the Volga-Vyatka and Ural Regions, frosts were observed. The heaviest precipitation (11-40mm and in places up to 70mm) was in Moldavia, the central and western oblasts of the Ukraine, in Belorussia, the Baltic republics, in places in the Northwest and Central Zones and a large part of the Northern and Volga-Vyatka Zones, in the Bashkir ASSR, and in some rayons of Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays. The precipitation was less on the remaining territory.

In the extreme south of the Ukraine and the central Kuban the winter wheat is at the milky ripeness stage. South of the line running through Kostroma, Gorkiy, Ulyanovsk, and Kuybyshev, it is forming ears. The rye is in flower in Lithuania, Latvia, Belorussia and the Central Region as far as Yaroslavl and the Volga region as far as Kuybyshev. The winter crops' development is 15-20 days ahead of the annual average. The spring barley has begun to form ears in the Ukraine (except the western and northern oblasts), the North Caucasus, Rostov Oblast and the lower Volga region. Over the majority of the USSR's European territory, the state of the plants is mostly good. In the southern corn-growing regions, the plants' height varies from 30-60cm to 80cm. The third leaf has appeared in the Volga Region and in the greater part of the Urals territory.

In the Ukraine the early-sown buckwheat has begun to form flower clusters. In the central Volga Region, the south of the Central Region and the north of the Central Chernozem Region, its sowing was continued.

The sugar beet roots have begun to grow in the central Chernozem and Non-Chernozem oblasts. Flower clusters are forming on the potatoes in Moldavia, Odessa, and Crimean Oblasts, and in the autonomous republics of the North Caucasus they are in flower. The northern borderline of the potato shoots has reached Pskov, Novgorod, Kostroma and Ufa. The state of the crops is good and satisfactory.

The formation of sunflower clusters has begun 15-20 days earlier than usual in the south of Krasnodar Kray and the west of Stavropol Kray and also in places in the southern oblasts of the Ukraine, Voronezh and Tambov Oblasts.

On the flax-growing farms of the Ukraine, the height of the flax, which has reached the flower cluster formation stage, increased 15-35cm over the 10 days. In Belorussia it is at the "herringbone" stage [faza "yelochki"]

Cucumber shoots have appeared in the South Crimea and in places in Krasnodar Kray and Rostov Oblast. The growth of the young tomato fruit is noted in Moldavia, the southern oblasts of the Ukraine and the North Caucasus. In the same regions the cabbage heads have formed. The cherry trees, mulberry trees and early wild cherry trees have ripened 10-15 days earlier than usual in the south Ukraine, Moldavia and the North Caucasus.

The ear formation border for cereals has advanced to the line running through Petrozavodsk Koriv and Perm.

South of the line running through Pskov, Novgorod, Vologda and Yoshkar-ola the haymaking has begun. The height of the grass is 75-90 cm. The arable farmers of the Donetsk-Dnepr, and Central Chernozem Regions and the Lower Volga Region have embarked on the first alfalfa harvest earlier than usual.

Warm weather, mostly with rain, predominated in the Transcaucasus republics. In the daytime the air temperature rose to 26-35 degrees. In Azerbaijan, the fifth true leaf formed on the cotton bushes and the young tomato fruit are growing.

In the arable farming regions of West Siberia and the northern half of Kazakhstan, it was cold, there were frosts, and rain and sleet fell. The growth of the winter rye stalk continued here. Its state is good. Wheat, barley and oat shoots appeared in places in Tyumen, Omsk and Kemerovo oblasts. The sunflowers had sprouted here and there in Kazakhstan. In the northern half of the republic, the cereals had formed ears, while in the south the alfafa, which has reached a height of 60-80 cm, is being harvested.

The cold weather, with an average air temperature 1-3 degrees below the annual average, persisted in eastern Siberia. The weather grew somewhat warmer in Chita Oblast, where the air temperature rose to 30 degrees during the day. There was a good rainfall everywhere, and it was particularly heavy in Chita Oblast, where the precipitation was 35-60 mm. The wheat, barley and oat shoots appeared in the south of Krasnoyarsk Kray, Irkutsk Oblast, and the majority of arable farming regions of the Transbaykal. The grass formed ears in Altay Kray and the sugar beet and sunflowers sprouted.

In the Far East the weather was warm. Conditions for field operations improved. There was precipitation for 2-4 days. The height of the grass in Maritime Kray was 23-40 cm. Its condition is good.

Over the majority of the Central Asian republics, it was 1-4 degrees cooler than usual. Rain fell mainly in the southern regions where 11-30 cm -- and in individual places in Kirghizia, Tajikistan and north Tashkent Oblast 31-110 mm -- fell in 1-3 days. The barley harvest has begun in Turkmenia, Tajikistan and south Uzbekistan. The wheat has reached the milky ripeness stage. The wheat is flowering and forming ears in Kirghizia. The cotton plants development has been somewhat delayed because of the cool weather. Over the overwhelming proportion of sowing, the third to fifth true leaf has formed on the cotton plants. In places the young sprouts have begun to grow on the cucumbers. In Uzbekistan, Turkmenia and Tajikistan, the cherry, early plum and mulberry trees have begun to ripen. Flower clusters are forming on the second alfalfa crop. In south Tajikistan, the second crop is being harvested.

## GRAIN HARVEST, FARM MACHINERY READINESS REVIEWED

LD092157 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Semen Astakhov Report]

[Excerpts] Hello, Comrades. The early onset of summer is hastening the farmers. The grain harvest is already in progress in five union republics and the harvest frontier is approaching the RSFSR. We have already reported the start of the barley harvest in southern Checheno-Ingush ASSR. The hot weather is accelerating the ripening of grain in Stavropol Kray and the Kuban. It will soon be harvest time in southern Ukraine.

At the beginning of the program we spoke about preparations for the mass grain harvest. I would like to return to this and report some figures from the USSR Central Statistical Administration on agricultural machinery repairs in the country as a whole.

The current readiness of grain-harvesting combines is better than a year ago. However, it is still necessary to restore about 104,000 more combines before the beginning of the mass harvesting. Goskomselkhoztekhnika [State Committee for the Sale of Agricultural Machinery, Spare Parts, Mineral Fertilizer and other Material-Technical Means and For Organizing the Repair and Use of Machinery on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes] specialists are taking all the measures necessary for these machines to take part in the harvest. Machine operators from Azerbaijan, the Ukraine, and as we have already said, Krasnoyarsk Kray, Bryansk and Moscow Oblasts, and the entire Central Chernozem Zone have displayed examples of a high level of organization in machinery repair. It would be possible to extend this list.

In one of our reports, we named the farms of the Kuban and the Don among those lagging behind. Matters have been put somewhat to rights in these regions, but there are still many combines there which are not ready. The farms of Kazakhstan are considerably behind in the repair of machinery for the harvest. If the level of combine readiness for the whole of the country is 85 percent, then in Kazakhstan so far it is only 66 percent. Although there are still about 3 months before the start of harvesting there, such a situation is, of course, alarming.

The level of machine readiness for the harvesting of corn, beet and potatoes is lower than last year for the country as a whole.

Concerning the repair of machinery for feed harvesting, it is organized considerably better than in previous years. This is very relevant since we have just heard that haymaking has begun 2 or 3 weeks ahead of schedule.

## SESSION VIEWS IRRIGATION, FIRE PREVENTION

LD140112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Today's session of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers Commission for questions of the agro-industrial complex heard reports by USSR Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources Vasilyev and by USSR Minister of Agriculture Mesyats concerning work on the organization and conduct of agricultural crop irrigation. It was noted that, in the current year, measures have been adopted in the union republics to improve the structure of sowing areas on irrigated land. The areas of irrigated land sown with corn for grain, soybeans, perennial grasses, vegetables and other agricultural crops have been increased. On the majority of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, watering is conducted at the best agro-technical time which creates good conditions for obtaining a high yield.

At the same time the commission paid attention to the fact that there are significant shortcomings in the implementation of this work in a number of republics, krays and oblasts. One of the reasons for this situation is the incomplete exploitation of irrigation machinery. There are cases of this on farms in the Kazakh SSR, the Kirghiz SSR, the Turkmen SSR as well as in the Central Chernozem and the Volga economic regions. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the Councils of Ministers of the union republics have been instructed to intensify organizational work in order to ensure the punctual watering of agricultural crops so that the maximum quantity of grain, feed, vegetables and other products will be obtained from irrigated land.

The question of better exploitation of fish raw material for foodstuff purposes was also considered. While noting that the production plans of fish foodstuffs produce had been fulfilled, it was pointed out that the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry is increasing the output of fillet frozen fish and of smoked, cured and culinary items at insufficient rates. The assimilation of the production of new products is being delayed. There are grave shortcomings in the organization of trade in fish produce.

It was proposed that the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry, the Ministry of Trade and the Tsentrosoyuz [USSR Central Union of Consumers Cooperatives] adopt additional measures to improve the exploitation of fish raw material and to ensure the uninterrupted supply of fish produce to the population everywhere.

The session of the commission defined measures directed toward improving the exploitation and the safekeeping of agricultural machinery. The need was pointed out to raise the responsibility of agricultural associations and organizations in charge of the agriculture machinery of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in order to prevent the early depreciation of tractors, combines and other agricultural machinery and in order to create an appropriate base for their repair, technical servicing and maintenance.

Reports were also heard by the leaders of ministries and departments of the agricultural complex on the progress of ensuring the security of kolkhoz and sovkhoz installations and of other enterprises and organizations of the agro-industrial complex against fire. Instructions were given to improve the activity of the voluntary fire brigade and of the fire prevention service and to adopt measures of equipping farms with the appropriate material-technical means, to raise their level of preparedness for preventing and extinguishing fires.

## LITHUANIAN CP MEETING SCORES WORK OF MINISTRIES

LD071103 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] An itinerant plenum of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee took place today at the (Erishkyay) Kolkhoz in Panevezys Rayon. A report was discussed from the Party's rayon committee on the further reconstruction of the countryside in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May and November plenums of the Party's Central Committee. Before the plenum, the participants visited farms and familiarized themselves with the working and living conditions of the farmers and with the course of the implementation of the plans for the economic and social development of kollektivs.

In the report by Comrade Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, and in the speeches by other speakers, major attention was devoted to shortcomings in the exploitation of internal reserves for the intensification of agricultural production. It was noted that the role of agro-industrial associations should be increased to expand the construction of housing and of cultural and domestic facilities, and to reinforce young cadres. The participants in the plenum criticized the low rates of work of ministries and departments involved in the construction of schools, medical establishments and interfarm roads, as well as the leaders of kolkhozes and sovkhozes who make poor use of nonproduction funds.